LOOK HERE!

Manock & Hollebaugh,

HAVE [illegible] shop on [illegible] Street [illegible] Adams [illegible]

BUGGIES,

[illegible]

CARRIAGES & JAGGERS,

[illegible]

Blacksmithing in General

[illegible]

JOSHUA MANOCK
JACOB HOLLEBAUGH

J. KRALL & SON'S

MACHINERY DEPOT,

York Springs,

ADAMS COUNTY PA

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

HOFFHEINS SOLID BOX

REAPER AND MOWER

WITH THE TAKE ALSO

Shickman's Improved Keystone Separating Attachments

[illegible]

PIUS J. NOEL,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Liquors,

NEW OXFORD, PA.

[illegible]

Groceries,

[illegible]

WINES BRANDIES, GINS,

[illegible]

Grain, Produce, &c.,

NEW OXFORD.

[illegible]

STABLES,

[illegible]

CAUTION!

[illegible]

DIAMOND SPECTACLES,

[illegible]

PATENTS

[illegible] SWEET, JR., & CO.,

[illegible]

Washington D. C.

[illegible]

JOHN W. TIPTON,

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,

[illegible]

$1200 PROFIT ON $100

[illegible]

BAILEY & CO.

[illegible]

Sale Crying.

[illegible]

The Gettysburg Compiler

PUBLISHED THURSDAY

BY H. J. STAHLE.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum in advance—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued unless at the option of the publisher until all arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING of every description, neatly executed at the shortest notice.

OFFICE—The Compiler office is located on the second story of the building on the East side of Chambersburg Street, a few doors North of the Diamond.

F. G. STARK,

Practical Watch-Maker, Jeweler and Engraver,

MARKET SQUARE,

HANOVER, PA.

[illegible]

New Goods!—Large Stock!

[illegible]

J. W. CRESS,

Gettysburg & Baltimore Freight Line.

[illegible]

H. L. Diehl, M. D.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, [illegible]

Otto Engel, M. D.,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, [illegible]

Dr. M. L. Bott,

[illegible]

Dr. T. T. Tate

[illegible]

Dr. F. C. Wolf,

[illegible]

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

[illegible]

REMOVED

W. A. Duncan

ATTORNEY AT LAW

[illegible]

REMOVED

J. C. Neely

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND INSURANCE AGENT

[illegible]

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

[illegible]

H. B. Wood,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

[illegible]

David Wills,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

GETTYSBURG, PA.

[illegible]

John M. Krauth,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Gettysburg, Pa.

[illegible]

Samuel M. C. Swope

ATTORNEY AT LAW will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Office in Smith's row, South Street, [illegible]

Jacob A. Kitzmiller,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will promptly attend to [illegible] and all other legal business entrusted to his care. Office in Centre Square, [illegible]

D. McConaughy

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office [illegible]

Oak Hill Foundry and Machine Shop.

[illegible]

HENRY ORTH,

[illegible]

PATENT SOLICITOR,

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER

Office Federal Buildings,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

[illegible]

Hall in New Oxford.

[illegible]

Charles G. Miller,

AUCTIONEER

[illegible]

REMOVAL!

S. R. TIPTON,

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER

[illegible]

CONSUMPTION.
EPILEPTIC FITS.
DYSPEPSIA.

[illegible]

Charles F. Dersey,

AUCTIONEER,

EAGLE HOTEL,

New Oxford, Pa.

[illegible]

Gettysburg Compiler.

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

GETTYSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1876.

NUMBER 44. FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR

Attorneys, Physicians, &c.

Dr. J. J. Zitzer, [illegible]

Dr. Walter H. O'Neal, [illegible]

Dr. W. J. McClure, PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHEUR, [illegible]

Dr. J. J. Bucher, [illegible]

Dr. M. L. Bott, [illegible]

Dr. T. T. Tate [illegible]

Dr. F. C. Wolf, [illegible]

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Han. Junction, Hanover & Gettysb'g RAILROAD.

[illegible]

Pennsylvania Rail Road.

[illegible]

NORTHWARD

[illegible]

SOUTHWARD

[illegible]

ICE CREAM SALOON

JOHN GRUEL,

CHAMBERSBURG ST., GETTYSBURG

[illegible]

CONFECTIONERY,

[illegible]

Ice Cream.

[illegible]

CENTENNIAL GREETING.

Spring and Summer Opening

J. PITZER & SON,

BENDERSVILLE, PA.

[illegible]

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT,

[illegible]

OVERCOATS

[illegible]

LEATHER & FINDINGS.

[illegible]

1816. 1876.

ESTABLISHED 62 YEARS

FURNITURE.

Warehouse and Retail

CHARLES P. STEVENS,

No. 3 South Calvert Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

[illegible]

J. HANEY,

IMPORTER OF

HUMAN HAIR,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

Every Description of Human Hair Goods,

WIGS, BRAIDS, CURLS, &c.

ALSO,

Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy Articles in Great Variety,

15 N. CHARLES STREET,

[illegible] BALTIMORE, MD.

[illegible]

NOAH WALKER & CO.

WASHINGTON BUILDING,

No. 303 and 307 West Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

[illegible]

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

[illegible]

OVERCOATS

[illegible]

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

Baltimore Advertisements.

Miscellaneous.

REFORM CAMPAIGN SONG

To the St. Louis Times

Sam Tilden is a gentleman,
A man of honest mind is he,
And when we call for his work,
He says the thing I answer
He represents the very truths
That we have all been drilled in,
We wouldn't have Uncle Tom's son
A better man than Tilden

He the river and harbor bills vetoed the bill,
And all the people so well did,
Expressed every in more than a
While they may have thought he
Ought to have the nate and mace
In much the same way he did his,
Their souls over and do the job,
And I'm we call Sam Tilden

He's a plain Sam, a good and great,
We on the verge of ruin,
With Tilden for our governor
I'm saved from such undoing
Because the task of smashing rings
Needs work that he real skilled in,
The more we want for President
I shout old Sam Tilden

He does not all official shoves,
And stop other of ancient loaves,
At the way he brought the Tweed down
Made people shout and wonder
So we want the office
With honest fellows fill them,
And let them in no ground to place
That honest man, Sam Tilden

WAS I A FLIRT?

They say I was a flirt, and some
Since I relieved them, for here I was,
Twenty full years of age, had scores of
Lovers ever since I could remember
And never heard had never been treated
Of course I had my ideal, what girl
Just not? He was to be just so tall just
So fair, with lovely chestnut hair to
Match, and he was to be just so wise
And so good, and so strong. And
My life I had wanted and waited for
Such an individual, and all my life had
I been disappointed. Where were
Such men? I had begun to think so
My birthday was drawing to the door
And I was to be sent to the
Country to see what fresh air would do
For me. I had always lived in the city
And the prospect of a summer in the
Country was frightful

Oh I am so glad you have come, said
Cousin Nell, as I arrived at my uncle's
Country house. We are to have a party
In Timothy, and I was so certain
That you would not disappoint us that
I have selected you an escort for the
occasion. He is tall and slender and
has, oh, such lovely eyes. I know
He will just suit you exactly

Many thanks, dear coz, but you
have not told me that wonderful man's
name?

Oh it ought to be Sir Launcelot,
but instead it is Frank Marion?

Quite a pretty name, but you are so
enthusiastic that I imagine you are
half in love with him?

So I would be, if I were engaged
to Charley. But come, change your
dress, tea is ready.

And am I not to see that Sir Launcelot
tonight? I asked when about
an hour later, Nell presented on my going
to bed.

No indeed, you are to take a good
rest so you will look your prettiest to
morrow.

And captivate your hero?

Yes.

And you will not see him? I thought
you would be jealous.

Sorry Blanche, I think it would
be a shame to flirt with a man like
Frank Marion?

The next morning dawned bright and
beautiful and dressed in the prettiest of
pink dresses, I went down to join the
party.

"This is my cousin Blanche Parker
Mr. Marion," said Nell, "and you must
take good care of her."

"I shall be most happy to do so," said
he, politely with a bow.

I looked up with a little astonishment
at this tall manly fellow with
dark hair and hazel eyes. Could a be a
country farmer that claimed such a
son? To me it seemed almost impossible
for I thought all country people
coarse and uneducated, judging by the
aunts and cousins that came to see the
girls in our kitchen. I think we need
experience to cure us of most of our follies,
at least I needed it to cure me of mine.

Our picnic was delicious. Never did
I enjoy myself so well for I forgot to be
dignified, and romped as gally as the
best. Then Frank Marion and I went
off by ourselves and had such a long
talk about authors music, art and such
things, and I found he knew more than
I did. He had been to Rome and to Paris
in the country

I am going to Italy before long," he
said as we rose to join the rest.

What for, may I ask?

"To study under the best masters. I
think I have talent in that direction
though I have never taken a lesson or
visited a studio."

But have studied without a teacher?

"Yes."

Now, I had taken lessons in drawing
for a number of years, and had been
told that I had talent for it. Fortunately,
I had brought cousin Nell some
of my best productions, and thinking to
show my superiority, I invited him to
see them.

The next day Frank Marion brought
over some of his sketches, and I was
again forced to acknowledge that I had
found in him a superior.

"Your talent must be very rare," I
said, "for my drawings look like mere
scratches by the side of yours. I stay
here much longer I shall loose all my
self conceit."

"Well," he said laughing, "we are all
more or less so, and you shall have a
good excuse for not scolding yourself on
that account. Get your shawl, and
let us take advantage of this beautiful
evening for a walk in the glen. Nell
and Charley have been gone this long
while.

Isn't that hill crowned with pine
magnificent?" he said as we walked
along. "Just look at those clouds in
the west. Do you know, Blanche, that
I never become an artist, I shall only
paint sunsets and women's faces—faces
just like yours, with bright, dark eyes,
and brown, curling hair."

These were the only complimentary
words he had ever given me and I knew
how to value them, for he was not one
that would stoop to flatter. I learned
before the evening was over that Frank
Marion was no ordinary man. There
was a nobleness of soul and purity of
heart that was but seldom found, and,
with his piety, made one look up to him
almost with reverence. He taught me
almost unconsciously to be humble and
better, and to live for something higher
than to be a mere butterfly in fashionable
life.

Oh, the happy days that followed!
too happy to last for the summer was
hastening to an end, and so was my
visit. Frank had not spoken a word of
love to me. Did he think me a girl like
the rest? I could not understand it,
and it hurt me for I had long ago
awakened to the fact that I loved him,
and as matters stood it was not an
enviable awaking.

Charley and Nell were to be married
in August and I was to stay and be her
bridesmaid. I helped Nell prepare her
things with a trembling hand, for my
health was so much better that after
they left I would have no excuse for
staying and would I ever see Frank
again? Oh the thought was agonizing!

"Well! I know Frank has proposed by
this time," said Nell on the night of
her marriage as I twined the spray of
orange blossoms in her hair.

"You are a impertinent, Nell," I
exclaimed, shrinking from telling the
truth.

Am I, dear? Well never mind me.

The wedding was a merry one
I very one seemed happy but myself.
This was my first night there also
South Tyrol.

Some time after, said he, after we
had conversed a long time together with
good on the veranda.

We stood a long time together without
one speaking. Then I broke the silence.

I wonder if we shall ever meet
again I said.

Oh I think so. This has been such
a happy summer. How can I thank
you enough for it? I think how can
I show you I am grateful? I am?
Oh Blanche, said he earnestly and
hurriedly, if my hand was thrust out
could you slightly wish clasp.

He paused there, left me for I felt
faint and stood in the coldest of
waves. Come let us go, I'm chilly let
us run.

And this was the end of my bright
dreams and first love experience. I
was have been a fool and admired by
so many men, to lose I humiliation
I! this Oh it is terrible. Am I
a woman of the world enough? I
said to myself that, to hide it from
his eyes? and calling my pride, I
turned from him and was the gayest
of the gay the rest of the evening.

Frank went with us to the depot
and when the cars were about to move
off, he held my hand for a moment and
Good by" in a trembling voice, and
then was gone.

For a minute all grew blank and I
felt as I should die. When we reached
home I threw my novel we saw it as
monsoon, yet to all of us there come
hours when we fully realize that truth
is better than great our contempt is
for it.

Nell and Charley were frightened
but I grew calm again and tried to
smile for they were going home with
me, and I would not let them know the
truth. But oh! how I longed for sympathy
My round heart was nearly broken.

Charley and Nell's visit was soon
over, and oh! the dreary winter that
followed. It seemed as if it would
never come to an end for I had no
pleasure in anything. I grew angry at
first, because I had such little control
over myself. Once I had thought I
would have too much pride to let any
thing of the kind hurt me, but I found
my pride would not support me now.

The next summer my father failed in
business and I was forced to depend on
my own exertions for a living, so I
went off to a small village and commenced
teaching. It was irksome
work but it helped to divert my
thoughts.

Frank Marion has sailed for Europe,
and he has looked so troubled since
you visit here that I believe you refused
him at first? Nell wrote.

"Believe it if you want to," I wrote
back, and there ended.

The bright fall came, drifted into winter,
then into summer again—still I
taught on.

It was a miserable day, the rain
poured down in torrents, and I returned
home wet and weary.

"There is a visitor in your in the parlor,"
said my kind landlady, as I entered
the door.

"For me? You must be mistaken, I
never have my visitors."

"Yes for you, he has been waiting
over so long."

I opened the door, and Frank Marion
came to meet me. He tried to draw
me to his side, but I would not be cordial
with the man that had wrecked my
life and show him how great his triumph
had been.

"Poor, little Blanche," he said, "you
have worked yourself almost to a shadow.
Let me take you away from here,
my darling, for I love you and have
loved you ever since we first met. I
have longed so often to tell you this
But you were rich, and I was afraid
you would think it presumptuous if I did.
On my return home Nell told me of the
change, and that has brought me here
Will you send me away, oh, Blanche?"
he said softly.

Now, if I had been a flirt, I should
surely have done so, and lavished the
love that made me miserable, the rest of
my life on cats and poodles, but as it
was I made him stay.

THE Bridgeport *Standard* thinks the
Norwich man who counted his wife
fifty years before he married her, was a
prudent fellow. Fifty years takes the
strength out of most any man, and
makes it inconvenient for a woman to get
down on her knees to rake the head of
the house from out from under the
bed and talk the matter over.

MRS. BORDEN, a lady ninety years of
age, living near Alexandria, Va., twenty
years ago became blind. It was supposed
from old age, and her hair was
silver white. Within the past year her
sight has returned so that she does not
even need glasses, a crop of new black
hair has come in and she has just cut
four new teeth.

TOM SAWYER'S DIPLOMACY

From Mark Twain's New Work.—Pain Sawyer, having officiated his sentence and Aunt Polly, is by that sternly-affectionate old time punishment by being set to whitewash the fence in front of the garden. The world seemed a hollow mockery to Tom, who had planned fun for that day and who knew that he would be the laughing stock of all the boys as they came past and saw him, set to work like a "nigger." But a great inspiration burst upon him and he went tranquilly to work. What that inspiration was will appear from what follows. One of the boys, Ben Rogers, comes by and passes, eating a particularly fine apple. Tom does not see him. Ben started uncharmed and then said:

"Hi-yi! You're up a stump, ain't you?"

No answer. Tom surveyed his first touch with the eye of an artist, then he gave another gentle sweep, and surveyed the result as before. Ben ranged up alongside of him. Tom's mouth watered for the apple, but he stuck to his work. Ben said:

"Hello old chap. You got to work, hey?"

"Why, it's you Ben. I wasn't noticing."

"Say I'm going in swimming I am. Don't you wish you could? But of course you'd druther work, wouldn't you? Course you would?"

Tom continued the brush to move and said:

"What do you call work?"

"Why, ain't that work?"

Tom resumed his whitewashing, and answered carelessly.

"Well maybe it is, and maybe it ain't. All I know is, it suits Tom Sawyer."

"Oh come now, you don't mean to let on that you like it?"

The brush continued to move.

"Like it? Well I don't see why I ought to be let to do a boy get a chance to whitewash a fence every day."

That put the thing in a new light. Ben stopped nibbling his apple. Tom swept his brush with a long flourish, and then stepped back to note the effect, added a touch here and there, criticised the effect again, Ben watching every movement and getting more and more interested, more and more absorbed. Presently he said:

"Say, I am I to me whitewash a little?"

Tom considered. Was about to consent but he altered his mind.

"No no. I reckon it won't do. I reckon Ben you see Aunt Polly is powerful particular about this fence right here on the street, you know, but it is not the fence I would be trusted with. You see she's awful particular about this fence. It's got to be done very careful. I reckon there ain't one boy in a thousand, maybe two thousand that could do it in the way it ought to be done."

"No—it isn't so? Oh, come now, I'll make you a trial, just a little. I'd let you, if you was me, Tom."

"Ben, I'd like to honest mighty. But Aunt Polly well, Jim wanted to do it but she wouldn't let him. Sid wanted to do it but she wouldn't let Sid. Now, don't you see how I am in a fix? If I was to let a thousand dollars and anything was to happen to it."

"Oh, I'm careful. Now I'll give you the core of my apple."

"Well, I'm afraid—No Ben, now don't. I am afraid."

"I'll give you all of it."

Tom gave up the brush with reluctance in his face, but dismay in his heart. And while Ben worked and sweated in the sun, the retired artist sat on a barrel in the shade close by, slinging his legs, munching his apple, and planning the slaughter of more innocents. There was no lack of material; boys happened along every little while; they came to jeer, but remained to whitewash. By the time Ben was fagged out, Tom had traded the next chance to Billy Fisher for a kite in good repair, and when he played out, Johnny Miller bought in for a dead rat and a string to swing it with, and so on, and so on, hour after hour. And when the middle of the afternoon came, from being a poor, poverty-stricken boy in the morning, Tom was literally rolling in wealth. He had, besides the things I have mentioned, twelve marbles, part of a jew's harp, a piece of blue bottle-glass to look through, a spool cannon, a key that wouldn't unlock anything, a fragment of chalk, a glass stopper of a decanter, a tin soldier, a couple of tadpoles, six fire crackers, a kitten with only one eye, a brass door-knob, a dog-collar—but no dog—the handle of a knife, ten pieces of orange peel, and a dilapidated old window sash. He had had a nice, good, idle time all the while—plenty of company—and the fence had three coats of whitewash on it! If he hadn't run out of white wash, he would have bankrupted every boy in the village.

Tom said to himself that it was not such a hollow world after all. He had discovered a great law of human action without knowing it, namely, that, in order to make a man or boy covet a thing, it is only necessary to make the thing difficult to attain. If he had been a great and wise philosopher, like the writer of the book, he would now have comprehended that work consists of whatever a body is obliged to do, and that play consists of whatever a body is not obliged to do. And this would help him to understand why constructing artificial flowers or performing on a treadmill is work, while rolling nine pins or climbing Mont Blanc is only amusement. There are wealthy gentlemen in England who drive four horse passenger coaches twenty or thirty miles on a dilly line in the summer, because the privilege costs them considerable money, but if they were offered wages for the service, that would turn it into work, and then they would resign.

AMONG the living wonders passing over that P. R. R. last week was a cow with two distinct heads, two necks, two udders, seven legs, three horns and five legs. The animal is five years old, and was raised in Salinas Valley, Monterey county, California. The six legged pig was another natural marvel—the hind part of the pig being perfectly double—four hams and six legs.

WHEN you reflect, says the Norwich *Bulletin*, that at picnics, a hundred years ago, it was the custom for the girls to stand up in a row and let the men kiss them all good by, all this enthusiasm about national progress seems to be a grave mistake.

The latest Detroit *Free Press* story is of a raw-boned, spavined, knock-kneed old horse that hung drowsing and flicking flies, and nibbling at the street curb. Three blocks behind him was a man with a rope halter, who was inquiring if anybody had seen a stray horse. The old brute tipped in front of a grocery store to snort at some barrels of soap. The clerk ran out with a broomstick, and in trying to dodge a blow the horse fell over, struck a bushel basket full of eggs, and rolled quantity of crockery, and the crash was terrific. He didn't make an effort to get up and put it to the clerk's yells had gathered a crowd the man with the rope halter came up. He was his horse, and $10 wouldn't pay damage. "Here's the man who owns the horse?" shouted the crowd. "No, I don't," was the calm reply. "Then what in do you want with that halter?" yelled a policeman. "I'm going to fish on," was the reply answer. The clerk tried to detain him, but he jumped into a wood yard and escaped, calling out as he went over the fence "Gentlemen there is mighty curious times when a man can't take a halter on his back and go off after a few bass."

A BOWERY business house is attracting much attention to his shop by means of a series of pictures displayed in the gorgeous of certain specimens of his handiwork. Players are unbounded amusement, mainly on account of their numerous mechanisms, as for example, that placed over an old house collar. This was built for Corge Washington when he was surveyor in 1761, and was used by him at the battle of the Brandywine in 1776." A common rail whip is then clinchedly combined. "The whip used by Oliver Cromwell in prorouging the Long Parliament in 1642. It was the first article ever used by the and signed was cut to get Cromwell in 1511 and was lacquered by that great and good man to William Penn, who drove with it the last team of oxen ever hitched in Philadelphia."

A SMALL boy with a very long nose hitched his halter to a window the other day and took a long look at the [illegible]. He finally entered, and leaning over the counter, remarked:

"I know who you are, I know who you are, and I kept this dope from you know what I did."

The clerk did not seed his signal nor understand, and he continued:

"Well if you was a boy you know you would hangers, and if you came into my hop you know, I did and you put a tube for nothing, you know and when you got to be a man you'd buy all you needed of me you know and you'd get everybody to come to trade with me, for you'd remember how I gave you a tube, you know, and you'd want to pay me back."

No lawyer need have put the case better and the boy got the tube.

A CONTEMPLATED jury trial came near being tried in the District Court the day having been disposed with. His Honor Judge Noonan sets as judge and jury both. To have a single man acting for twelve seemed a simple but it is bewildering to Deputy Sheriff McGill, who had been attending juries for a long time.

Yesterday morning, for instance, he looked fiercely at His Honor, and after counting him several times, he inquired:

"Where is the rest of you?"

When Court adjourned McGill said rather sternly, we thought, to His Honor:

"Now don't you get a thing about the case among yourselves, and all of you be in on hand promptly, or I'll hunt some of you up in a way that you won't like."—*San Antonio Herald.*

A CONNECTICUT expressman in his account of his experience in a recent railroad accident. I was pitched against the safe. I scrambled up with the other fellows, and then I missed something, and exclaimed, "All I lost!" "What's lost?" inquired the brakeman. "Why, my cut. I always thought that I should lose one of em some day. Then I looked up and saw it hanging from a hook where my head was plunged and then I reached out and unhung it, and by thunder it wasn't my cut, but my canvas express bag."

WHEN a Lapland woman with a baby wishes to attend church she always takes the child with her. As soon as the family arrive at the little wooden edifice, and the reindeer are secured, the father shovels a snug little bed in the snow, and the mother wraps the baby in furs and deposits it therein. Then the father piles the snow round it, and the dog is set on guard, while the parents go decorously into the church. Often in many instances the babies may be seen thus left away in the snow.

GEN. TOM THUMB is likely to be eclipsed according to the New Orleans *Times*, by a Mexican Lilliputian, whose stature is but twelve inches in height, twelve years old, and weighs five pounds. The parents of this prodigy are on their way to Philadelphia, where, if no serious accident occurs, we shall hear more of the smallest specimen of human flesh of that age, in this or any other country.

MRS. TILTON sews for a living now. She seems to be the only one of the entire set that is to golden down and stained. Theodore earns respectable competency and is somewhat ionized by his lectures. Henry Ward B. scoops in cash by the ton and hundred thousand dollars at a time. The poor woman is turned out to live the best way she can.—*The Capital.*

HE isn't six years old, and he said "Please, sister Sarah, can I have another piece of that mince custard pie you made?" Why, dear, you ate too full for after once now, look at that buetous dumpling on your plate not half eaten." "Oh, well, sister, I know the dumpling side is full, but the custard pie side feels rather empty yet."

A ST. JOSEPH man has applied for a divorce from his wife on the grounds that she chews tobacco, smokes a corn cob pipe, dips snuff, eats onions, and snores at night.

A WISCONSIN farmer says that next winter will be a severe one. He says whenever a heavy crop of hay is taken from the ground, a bad winter is sure to follow.

MASSACRED BY INDIANS.

CUSTER AND OTHER OFFICERS KILLED

The Combined Forces of Custer and Reno Routed Terrible Slaughter of the United States Troops

THREE HUNDRED SOLDIERS KILLED

SALT LAKE, July 5.—A special correspondent of the Helena (Montana) *Herald* writes from Still Water, Montana, July 2. Muggins Taylor, scout for General Gibbon, got here last night direct from Little Horn river. General Custer found the Indian camp of 2,000 lodges on Little Horn and immediately attacked the camp. Custer took two companies and charged the thickest portion of the camp. Nothing is known of the operations of this detachment, only as they found it by the dead. Major Reno commanded the other seven companies and attacked the lower portion of the camp. The Indians poured in a murderous fire from all directions, he rode the quickest position he could and held it until night. Custer, his two brothers, nephew and brother-in-law were all killed, and not one of his detachment escaped. Two hundred and seven men were buried in one place, and the killed is estimated at 100, with only 11 wounded. The Indians surrounded Reno's command and held them one day in hills, cut off from water, until Gibbons' command came in sight when they broke camp at night and fled. The Seventh cavalry fought like tigers, and were overcome by mere brute force. The Indian loss cannot be estimated, as they bore off and cached most of their killed. The remnant of the cavalry and Gibbons' command returned to the mouth of the Little Horn where a steamboat lies. The Indians got all the guns of the killed soldiers. There were seventeen commissioned officers killed. The whole Custer family died at the head of their column. The exact loss is not known as both officers and soldiers are unaccounted for. The Indian camp was from three to four miles long and was twenty miles up the Little Horn from its mouth. The Indians totally killed men on their horses in one instance. Parties report to Fort Ellis that the Indians had taken their letters which say that Custer met with a total disaster.

General Custer and fifteen others are killed, including Lieutenant Crittenden's entire command.

Reno said the Indians seemed to be in great force, and that the Indians that opposed this in extent. The Mandan scouts and the Arikara Fort Hill Journey in 18 is most nearly approached. In the last two companies were dropped from the fort by a detachment of the Indians made to block a wolf trap. It was in the days of the old muzzle loading muskets, when it took a handful of soldiers too long to load and fire to successfully defend themselves against a cloud of savages, and not one escaped.

A letter to Geo. Townsend gives it as his theory that Gen. Terry had ordered Gen. Custer to attack the Indian village on Monday, and Major Reno to attack on the other with separate detachments of the Seventh Cavalry; that small show village was placed in traverse by the Indians in order to ambush Reno's troops, and that Custer having first attacked with his usual impetuosity, without waiting for Reno's arrival and his troops were thus massacred before Reno came up.

LATER

The dispatches of Saturday give the melancholy details of all that can now be ascertained of the disaster to General Custer and his command. The first reports are more than fully confirmed. It appears that the movement against the Indian village was carefully planned, and Gen. Custer was proceeding upon the line of operations laid down, when, from some cause not yet known, a battle was precipitated before it was intended. Custer found himself cut off from Reno, in connection with whom he was operating, and each command was severally surrounded. Custer's command, fighting bravely to the last against a foe vastly superior in numbers, was finally exterminated.

Reno having entrenched himself on a bluff, resisted the savages for more than twenty-four hours, when, fortunately, Gen. Terry, with two companies of infantry, four of cavalry and a Gatling battery, moving confidently in accordance with the previously concerted plan, arrived, relieved the beleaguered Reno, and soon after discovered, to his surprise and dismay, the slaughtered remains of Custer's devoted band. Not until the ghastly bodies of Custer and his comrades were found beside swelling prairie and ravine had either Terry or Reno any idea or apprehension that they were a prey to such a fate.

THE ARMY AND THE INDIANS

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Indian difficulties have been at once seized hold of by the Radical Congressmen as an argument against the reduction of the army is proposed by the House, and the attempt has already commenced to excite popular condemnation of the House by representing that it is endeavoring to cripple the army in this terrible emergency. Leading Democrats of the house say they are not to be deterred by these attempts from doing their duty; that the army will be numerically strong enough to cope with all the Indians in existence, even after the reduction they propose. They ask why the three or four thousand troops now stationed in the South are not drawn from there and sent to the Indian frontier? This is an exceedingly pertinent question. In the face of the fact that these troops are kept in the South solely for the political advantage of the party in power it is not likely that the people of the country can be hoodwinked by the cries set up against the House by the Radical Congressmen and their newspaper supporters.

Some of the friends of Gen. Custer are not surprised at his end. When he was here before the impeachment committee he was denounced strongly by Republican members of Congress because of his testimony. This and the manner in which he was treated by the President, had the effect to make him unhappy, and he intimated when he left here that he intended to throw himself in the thickest of the fight against the Indians.

THE latest thing out is a Centennial eagle lamp. By a pressure on the handle, the outstretched wings of the bird are made to flip and flop.

CAMPAIGN TRACTS

In presenting one of the [illegible] tion bills to the House a few [illegible] the Hon. Fernando Wood made [illegible] able speech upon the [illegible] expenses of the government [illegible] necessity for retrenchment [illegible] the interesting tables which [illegible] bodied in it, there was presented [illegible] ment of the number of employees [illegible] upon the civil list of the United [illegible] from 1859 to 1875, inclusive [illegible] from the biennial official register [illegible] shows the enormous growth of [illegible] eral patronage and the utter [illegible] of the republican professions [illegible] trenchment and economy. [illegible] ing is a summary of the table [illegible] ask for it the careful consideration [illegible] readers.

[illegible] number of civil employees in [illegible]
[illegible] number of civil employees in [illegible]
[illegible] number of civil employees in [illegible]
[illegible] number of civil employees in [illegible]
[illegible] number of civil employees in [illegible]
[illegible] number of civil employees in [illegible]
[illegible] number of civil employees in [illegible]

These are official figures [illegible] the government printing office [illegible] ington. They tell their own [illegible] 1869, when General Grant [illegible] office, he found 54,207 civil employees [illegible] the pay rolls. In 1871 the [illegible] under his administration, [illegible] to 57,005. In 1873 he still [illegible] creased the pay roll to 56,068 [illegible] 1875 he run it up to the enormous [illegible] of 61,119.

The democratic committee [illegible] House have reduced the appropriation [illegible] forty millions of dollars, which [illegible] by the Senate, will have the [illegible] sending fifty thousand of [illegible] holders to earn a living in some way and will leave some [illegible] about the same number of [illegible] find when he came into office [illegible] to only 51,207, or 10,000 more [illegible] found to be necessary in [illegible] Democratic rule. He and the [illegible] can Senate are fighting to [illegible] fifty thousand leeches fastened [illegible] treasury. That is the meaning [illegible] so called deal lock between [illegible] and Senate. Does any one [illegible] party is right?—*Bell Gazette.*

RETRENCHMENT AND [illegible]—The 9th article of the Republican [illegible] says:

"We claim our opposition [illegible] grants of the public lands to [illegible] tions and monopolies and [illegible] national domain be devoted [illegible] homes for the people."

That this article is a pure [illegible] electioneering clap-trap [illegible] when it is known that the [illegible] party during fifteen years [illegible] has given away in subsidies [illegible] tres of the public domain [illegible] tinger than the New England [illegible] the Middle States and Western [illegible] and Indiana combined [illegible] after squandering the public [illegible] the title at 120 million [illegible] party talks of developing the [illegible] domain to "free homes for the people."—*Lebanon.*

EVERY home development [illegible] fully the wisdom of the [illegible] St. Louis Convention. The [illegible] pledged to run the nominees [illegible] den and Hendricks. The [illegible] comes the conviction that the [illegible] man who should be elected [illegible] change of the Government [illegible] enough grows in strength. [illegible] Men see the over-hedging [illegible] of a change of rulers, and [illegible] fact, that such a change, [illegible] sired results, can be effectively [illegible] plished only by the election [illegible] Tilden. Hayes means terrible [illegible] nothing more or less. Corruption [illegible] imbecility and corruption [illegible] not to take an intelligent [illegible] any patriotism long to [illegible] what direction to cast his vote [illegible] influence.

THE Bellefonte *Democrat* [illegible] was "dead set" against Tilden [illegible] says that he "can well [illegible] serving under his banner, which [illegible] symbol of reform, honesty [illegible] government," and that it will [illegible] no more zealous champion of [illegible] it declares to be "a man of [illegible] ability, of great courage and [illegible] integrity, having a record [illegible] flaw and his whole public life [illegible] by a single selfish or dishonorable [illegible]

This seems to be the universal [illegible] on of the Democracy in regard [illegible] Tilden and Hendricks, which [illegible] publicans are dumfounded [illegible] irresistible combination of [illegible] patriotism and availability [illegible] been found to defeat the [illegible] nominees.

JUST THE TRUTH.—THE [illegible] CANS MUST CARRY OHIO—[illegible] OF OHIO NEED NOT.—When [illegible] Hicks Ohio and Indiana are [illegible] to their success. Without [illegible] least they cannot elect a President [illegible] they count on that State [illegible] If the Republicans, therefore, [illegible] defeated in the local election [illegible] but the result would be a [illegible] their hopes in November [illegible] Democracy, there is no [illegible] should be seriously affected [illegible] of Ohio in October, or of [illegible] even of both of those States [illegible] Times.

ONE of the Supreme Court [illegible] South Carolina suggests the [illegible] plan for preventing drunkenness [illegible] low every person to sell as [illegible] is the wishes without tax or license [illegible] require those who think to [illegible] license, and to give notice [illegible] plication by publishing it for [illegible] in the official newspaper of [illegible] county, and then if there [illegible] tion, to enter into a bond [illegible] havior, before the authority [illegible] granted.

BY MERCIFUL TO YOUR [illegible]—During the continuance of [illegible] the owners of horses should [illegible] cautions to shade the head [illegible] mals from the intense heat [illegible] The brain of the horse is very [illegible] and should be carefully guarded [illegible] of our farmers use bunches [illegible] leaves for this purpose, which [illegible] double purpose of shade [illegible] fly whisk. We say to all, [illegible] do likewise."

FORMERLY rain was [illegible] the northern part of the [illegible] since the building of the [illegible] showers have fallen regularly [illegible] a fortnight. The result [illegible] start vegetation up, even [illegible] Asiatic side, in the most [illegible] manner. If things go on [illegible] begun, the sands of the [illegible] covered with forests in a [illegible] years.

CINCINNATI promised a [illegible] of men in office. The [illegible] from Philadelphia in its [illegible] can nominations. Petroleum [illegible] expelled from the Legislature [illegible] ruption, is renominated, [illegible] where every Republican [illegible] city denounces as a hunt, [illegible] sheriff.

THE house fly is here, and [illegible] as active as ever in its [illegible] end of a man's nose is the [illegible] tive spot in the world.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Gettysburg Compiler.

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1876

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT

Samuel J. Tilden,

OF NEW YORK

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

Thomas A. Hendricks,

OF INDIANA.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We will send THE COMPILER from this time until the week after the Presidential election for FIFTY CENTS, CASH, *in advance*. Democrats should see the necessity of spreading information among the people and assist in putting a copy of THE COMPILER into every Voter's hands during the pending campaign, which in importance will be equal to any that has preceded it in the history of the country. SEND IN THE NAMES AND HELP THE CAUSE!

It is amusing to see how anxious the Radicals are that Hendricks should decline. That tells the story.

Thirty-four cents of all the German papers in the United States give the St. Louis ticket and Hendricks a warm support.

The New York *Nation* which helped to elect Grant says that Tilden is now the man for the Presidency. Patriotism and sound judgment, and candid honesty count for something.

"TILDEN Republicans" are turning up rapidly. They are a class of honest men who think for themselves and see no hope of reform under an Administration that would go into power indorsed by Grant.

If the Independents are sincere in their professions—if they now do but turn in and give to Samuel J. Tilden their undivided support? They call for Reform. Samuel J. Tilden is the man of all others in this country who most completely meets that demand.

The cooked whiskey and internal revenue rogues are rubbed over the removal of Bristow's assistant, and are urging Hayes chairs with an intuition that which follows the conviction that with Hayes they will not be in and stolen in their peculiar operations.

Would Grant's eighty thousand office holders be so active in Republican ranks if Mr. Hayes in the chair had expected to run against him? What do they care who rules over the people, whether Hayes or Grant or Hayes so long as the rule of the man secures them in their emoluments.

POSTMASTER GENERAL TAYLOR sent his resignation to the President on Monday night. He had previously called at the White House, and during the interview the President made known to him his desire to put some one else at the head of the Post Office Department, and Mr. Jewell name is lately been the hint.

By a strict party vote the Senate has agreed to pay Pinchback about twenty thousand dollars as senator from Louisiana. This position he never held, and a Republican committee again and again reported that he was not entitled to hold it. The Senate might as well have voted the money to any one else as to Pinchback.

It is just discovered why Bristow was turned out of the Cabinet. He had already sent 110 leaders of the Republican party to prison for robbing the government, and it was feared that it allowed to go on and send all to jail who deserved it, by November there would be none left to lead the party to the polls. Of course such a dangerous man could not be allowed to hold a seat in the Cabinet any longer.

THE Fifth Avenue meeting, of which Schurz and others like him hoped by stated the kind of President the country demands, and among the many brave things a sore Democrat that "the country must now have a President whose mind is already a watchword of reform, who so capacity and courage for the work are matters of record rather than of promise." Who comes up to the mark of this standard, Tilden or Hayes?

At this great period in the history of the republic we do not wish to put in the White House a man of straw, a pliant tool of Grantism, like the amiable Hayes. We want a statesman fashioned after the plan of the founders of the republic—a man of ideas and one who holds in his hand the power of reform and is determined to use it to clean out the dirty and dirty places of our Government. Such a man is Mr. Tilden and the people know it.—N. Y. Sun.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR KOERNER, called to preside in Illinois comes out for Tilden and makes a stirring appeal to disaffected Republicans and Liberals in the *Staats Zeitung*, a Republican paper. He stands upon the very platform of principle announced by the Convention and leaders of the New York Liberal Conference, and his step will have great influence with the Germans of Illinois. He is a representative man among men and entirely trustworthy. His position is not in the market where Carl Schurz seems to have placed his.

THE St. Louis *Republican* records this as the estimate of the difference in the candidates: "If Hayes is a man of no ideas, Tilden is a man of great ideas. If Hayes would do no harm, Tilden would do a great deal of good. If Hayes is a personally honest man, Tilden is more—he is the enemy of dishonest men. Hayes is a good Republican, who can be implicitly relied on to do whatever the party leaders require, and leave undone whatever they disapprove. Tilden is a willful Democrat who will do right whether the party approves it or not. These are the two men that the country must choose between."

HANCOCK AND ADAMS.—It was have not Hancock and Adams as was once proposed for a Democratic ticket for this centennial year, we have Hancock and an Adams among the supporters of Gov. Tilden as the Democratic nominee. Gen. Hancock the foremost of the name since old John Hancock of the Revolution, will lead the Tilden men in Pennsylvania.

Charles Francis Adams, the son of John Quincy and grandson of old John, heads the Tilden supporters in Massachusetts.

Thus, names fragrant with Revolutionary reminiscences are found enrolled among those concerned in securing to the nation a pure Administration at the beginning of its second century.

THE CUSTER DISASTER

None of the particulars of Custer's defeat so far received tell of one surviving member of his heroic band. The portion of the Seventh Cavalry, under Major Reno sent to the rear of the village knew nothing of Custer's fight till they were relieved from their dangerous situation by the timely arrival of Terry. The hillsides dotted with the dead bodies of men and horses, the ground strewn everywhere with cavalry equipments, ammunition, packages of dried meats and weapons and utensils belonging to the Indians and the remnants of an Indian village for miles in length showed where and how Custer met his fate. The recognition of the leader was not easy, but those of the cavalry heroes and a few of his officers and men were identified. The blood-stained gauntlet of Col. Yates, lying where he fell, told the sad story of his death. At the highest point of the first ridge to which our repulsed troopers retired, was found the body of Custer; and around it the bodies of the choicest spirits in his command—his two brothers, his nephew, Colonels Yates and Cook, and Captain Smith—as at these desperate and heroic veterans had fought the fight to the bitter end and finding escape impossible, had grouped themselves to receive the last encounter which should let out their lives at one fell stroke. Two hundred and sixty-seven bodies of our soldiers have been found and buried. The savage foes which surrounded and annihilate Indian was ten times that number.

The above is from the Philadelphia *Times* and the following from the New York *Herald* comes more fair and honest comment. There is nothing in the state intelligence which has been received concerning the massacre to show that Custer was in any way blameable, and the unseemly haste displayed in some quarters to summon faults on his part is certainly the dishonorable side which deprived him of the command of the expedition which he accompanied in subordinate capacity on the ground political motive, which assisted him as a chieftain in his profession for his evidence in regard to the post traderships frauds. When it became his duty to testify before the grand inquest of the nation touching the manner in which scoundrels like Orville Grant and William W. Belknap were swindling the poor soldiers on the frontiers out of their hard earnings he had the moral courage to come forward in the face of the Administration and tell the truth. In an instant his gallant record blight with a thousand services and instantly by a single failure, was forgotten. He was set upon by partisan newspapers and abused as if he had been a thief instead of the denounce of thieves and the public good was endangered in order to humiliate him by depriving him of his command. There is no reason to suppose that if he had retained his command of the Pig Horn expedition, taken from him to punish him for his testimony before Clymer's committee his usual success would not have attended him, and we should have been reading of his usual form of victory today. He was no Richbock but an American soldier, experienced in every variety of Indian warfare and it is well to wait for further particulars before determining where the immediate military responsibility for his death and the disaster which has plunged the country into grief should rest. Custer was simply acting as Colonel of the Seventh Cavalry, which constituted the main body of the expedition. He was not like Crook and Gibbon and Terry, placed in a responsible position for the general mismanagement and failure of the campaign against the Sioux he cannot therefore be held accountable. Of the action in which he fell we know but little, and nothing that is not to his credit. He seems to have been the only officer promptly on hand in the execution of a combined movement, to have acted with his usual intrepidity and to have fought surrounded by a devoted band of relatives and fellow soldiers who faced a dreadful death in a hopeless struggle with Spartan heroism. He is dead on a field of honor, young in years but a veteran in achievement and famous from the Shenandoah to the Yellowstone; a soldier, a scholar and a gentleman, loved by the roughest troopers in the ranks, trusted by Sheridan and Sherman and secluded by the constitutional commander of the army for zeal in the prosecution of its work and from party plunderers.

And this from the New York *Sun*: Gen. Custer went to Washington at the call of the Committee of the House to testify as to the selling of post-traderships the swindling of the soldiers and the Indians and the correct condition of the Indian service generally. He told the truth and as the truth disgracefully implicated Orville Grant and his brother the President, the first named sent him back insulted. Gen. Custer took pains to call on Grant before leaving Washington and Grant let him for hours cool his heels in an ante room, and finally refused to see him. Thereupon Custer in a fine way in which to treat a gallant soldier and companion in arms. Now that Custer is dead a victim to our corrupt, stupid and inefficient Indian policy and administration, the people will not so soon forget the indignities Grant put upon him.

GOV. TILDEN'S CANDIDACY. An Albany dispatch states that among the congratulatory letters and telegrams received by Gov. Tilden a number are from school Sunday schools and clergymen of various religious denominations. One of the letters from a clergyman in Washington says that he has travel thirty thousand miles in two years and has felt the public pulse which is set strongly for reform, and another from a superintendent of a Sunday school in Cincinnati asks for an assortment from the reform Governor which may be read to his Sunday schools while a third from a Jewish rabbi recalls with thanks a contribution which the Governor had made to Mount Sinai Hospital some years ago. Forty four pupils of a business college in Poughkeepsie sent their congratulations in a telegram, and say they will work for his election.

REPUBLICAN papers are crowing over the fact that the St. Louis *Western Post* supports Hayes and Wheeler. Why should it not? It is in out and out Republican paper.

The Cincinnati *Volksblatt* is half-owned by a Hayes partner of Gov. Hayes, and of course supports the latter.

Influential German Liberal Republicans, like Lieutenant Governor Koerner, of Illinois, support Tilden. The German votes generally, East and West, stand by Tilden and Hendricks.

Carl Schurz will discover that he does not carry the German vote in his hatchet pocket to be transferred as may suit his opinion or *whim*.

TILDEN AND REFORM.—The following, from the *Methodist*, is every word true:

Gov. Tilden was elected to his present office by 50,000 majority over Gov. John A. Dix, a decisive test of personal popularity. After Mr. Bristow, he is the only man in high place who has risked anything in a fight against corruptionists. The Tweed and Canal Rings of this State have attracted about as much attention as the Whiskey Ring. Mr. Bristow has resigned, and President Grant is persecuting the men whose conviction Bristow secured. Gov. Tilden, more fortunate than Bristow, has his foot on both the New York Rings, and was able to triumph over them at St. Louis.

POLITICAL NOTES

—Fall into line for Tilden, Hendricks and Reform!

—Since the days of Jackson, the New Haven *Register* declares, no nomination has met with such acceptance in Connecticut as that of Tilden, and he will carry that State by at least 10,000 majority.

—The Springfield *Republican* seems to think by the way it continues carrying on that Tilden and Hendricks are not the strongest team ever trotted out in opposition to their candidates.—*Phila. Chronicle.*

WASHINGTON LETTER

Correspondence of the Compiler.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1876.

Mr. Editor: Development during the last week seem to show that the whiskey ring, is far from being broken up and that President Grant is completely in the hands of its influence. After virtually driving Secretary Bristow out of the Cabinet the direct attention of the ring attack is now being made on all officials who were appointed by him or who sympathized with his warfare upon the crooked whiskey combination. The test to be the power and vengeance of the whiskey thieves was Yaryan, Chief of the Revenue Detective Force, who was so warmly commended for his zeal in detecting and exposing frauds. Though acknowledged to be the most faithful officer who ever occupied the position he was dismissed at Presidential Mr's dictation without shame or excuse. Special Agent Cook, who has been so active in the exposure, the frauds of the San Francisco whiskey ring, was the next victim, and following his action in the case of Mr. Yaryan, he was dismissed at the order of Mr. Bristow and efficient Revenue officer at St. Louis. The programme seems to embrace not only those officials who were active in hunting out corruption in Revenue but all those who are known to have fallen in with Secretary Bristow's wishes. Appointed through his influence to be decapitated. This sweeping decision by the President is in favor of his old friends Babcock, Joyce, McDonald and the rest of the happy family who took their whiskey "crooked," to very embarrassing to Governor Hayes and his personal friends and backers. They intended to have their candidate for the succession to close these outrages, but on account of the danger it would to him before the people, and on the other hand they intend to carry out the administration by making a purpose of reform and thus receive the talk warm support from the clique that have controlled the machinery in control and that the Grant party will put into the canvass of the Cincinnati platform contains no obscurity as to the Administration policy and programme. It is probable that Hayes will end over to straddle. At the present and the Radical horse in his letter of acceptance and attempt to make two such diverse elements pull in just the sort of hickory that seem likely this is and in the hold. I would like to see Cleveland in the office of President of the United States. Then everything would be hoed by the same man who run Grant would accomplish Hayes. The thing would down this and swamp and drag it down, and honest men would be in cent republic revived in the eyes of mankind.

It is now confidently expected that the deadlock between the two Houses on the appropriation bills will be broken and Congress adjourn in less than a days. The Senate made a desperate fight for the single but the House refused to be bullied into furnishing a campaign fund for Hayes and Wheeler out of the National Treasury, and the Senate has been compelled to virtually back down before the public sentiment. There has been a good deal of or upon this and talk about overworked and underpaid government clerks, but this sort of stuff is intended for the rural districts. The truth is, there never was a more shameless exhibition of Jesuitism than is now being made by the clerical force of many of the Departments of the government. If a newly appointed clerk who doesn't know the rope comes in and refuses to be a party to the corruption, he is soon informed that his conduct is a reflection upon his fellow clerks and that the work would soon run out if all were to follow his example and unless he settles down to the general practice of laziness his position is rendered very uncomfortable by his fellow laborers. Not long ago in front of mine went to one of the Departments to have some business of importance attended to. He was directed to a room in which a large number of clerks were supposed to be at work. As he opened the door a strange scene presented itself. About forty clerks gesticulously arranged in puppet attitudes, and to distinguish inside out, armed with brooms polers and other weapons of like character, were marching gaily around the room to the time of the Michigan Guards. No one had time to attend to the business upon which the gentleman called and he was requested to call again some time when they weren't so busy. Thus do these poor overworked clerks sink under the cares and troubles. It is safe to say that the clerical work of all the Departments could under proper management be done with one half the force now employed. The whole system of our government under Republican rule is one gigantic swindle and the employes is robbed that favorites of good luck may fatten at the public crib.

Grant's failure to put in an appearance at the Fourth of July Centennial celebration at Philadelphia has been the subject of much comment, and various conjectures have been made as to the cause of his absence. It is not always pleasant to speak of the failings of our fellow mortals—Man is weak and liable to err, but the President of the United States ought to have kept sober when he was expected to preside over an important national event which required one hundred years to ripen and perfect it. The President had been on a little tour and rolls too rickety to go to Philadelphia on the Fourth. He would have liked to have gone, but his liquor rebelled so that he had to stay at home.

IAGUS

THE New York *Times* says: Four Democratic papers in Virginia refuse to support Tilden. They are the Alexandria *Sentinel*, Staunton *Vindicator*, Norfolk *Day Book* and Petersburg *Citizen*—two daily and two weekly. The *Times* could hardly have made this paragraph more inexact. Out of those one hundred papers printed in Virginia *the four named are the only ones* which support Hayes, and of these four the Alexandria *Sentinel* is the only one which has made any pretensions to conservatism, and even the editor of that paper was elected to the Legislature last spring by the Republicans over the Democratic nominee. The other three are Republican papers and the combined circulation of all of them does not probably aggregate 2,000.

ABOUT Uncle Samuel Tilden's many qualifications we may reason his expert and graceful horsemanship. As he trots up the avenues in the cool of the evening or prances along the boulevards his fine bearing in the saddle is the subject of general admiration. When he comes to Congress around the hall each the heads to the steps of the White House, the equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson will Blush with envy at his proficiency as a cavalier.—N. Y. Sun.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Harrisburg Patriot (Dem.)—Perhaps if the troops employed to sustain the rotten regime of the Kellogg, Packard, Sessions and Spencers in the Southern States had been sent in time to reinforce the deported band on one thing against the bloody Sioux, the United States would have been spared the humiliation of a defeat at the hand of the savages.

Bridgeport Farmer (Dem.)—As the Government will need the bulk of its troops to carry Mississippi and perhaps other Southern States for Hayes, it is not probable that the expedition against the Indians will be sufficiently reinforced to prevent the recurrence of such disasters. In the death of General Custer there will be to the White House Republicans at least one cause for quiet satisfaction. His honest, straightforward testimony as to corruption in the matter of the furnishing of army supplies, &c., will travel than hundred points no longer. His accusing voice has been silenced.

Pittsburg Press (Ind. Rep.)—Phew! his almost certainly has been a ghastly surprise to one of the leading elements in the service and there should be an instant revolution of all the Tweed Canal Ring have sole command? Was this the plan? Was he stung by a sense of ill treatment at Washington to reckless expose of himself and his command? Little else will engage public attention in the United States until these questions be answered.

Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.)—The Government has been persistently supplying the Indians, either directly or indirectly, with the most approved firearms and with the best ammunition, with food and all the essentials of aggressive warfare against white. Having done this, having placed the Indians in the position to wage a fighting, which petitioned against the white and starve them, it has broken its promises with them, driven them from their lands and kept on driving them before the flaming wave of civilization, until the savages hoodwinked and tricked, in despair, loss of lands and treaty breaking, and the displacement of agent and organizing made they will fight. Then the force supplied intended by Congress, influential on one side and Government on the other decides against Custer and the Seventh Cavalry. Perhaps the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Secretary of the Interior and President will be called upon to answer for the results of the system and by adopting it are the murderers of Custer and his soldiers. Perhaps the Indian Department

Gettysburg Compiler.

THE New York *Tribune*, beginning to realize the weakness of Hayes and Wheeler, is moderating its hostility to the Democratic ticket, and giving broad slaps to the other side. It even goes so far as to say that Hayes in his letter of acceptance must repudiate Grant. Hear it.

"Will the party continue to be so handicapped, and go on carrying not only all the Grant Administration has done but all it may do to the end of its official term? Is there no way to unload, or must the party go through the campaign saddled with the responsibility for an Administration which is in so many ways contributing to the success of its opponents? Is the party can find no way out, at least its candidate for President, who has the greatest interest in the result, may. It is for him in his letter of acceptance to say whether, upon the whole, he will carry the Grant Administration on his back or unload it at once and decisively.

But Hayes was handcuffed by the convention that nominated him—a Grant-Cameron convention—and he cannot escape. Indeed, the New York *Sun* argues that he has already given an endorsement of Grantism. It says:

"There is a puff of Grantism—that is to say, of Grant's Administration, and Grant himself—in the Cincinnati platform on which Mr. Hayes stands as the Republican candidate. Why, then, should Mr. Hayes entertain any doubt of his duty to back up this puff of Grantism and sustain this plank of the platform in his letter of acceptance? Why should he be warned by Republican Congressmen against endorsing Grant or his Administration? Mr. Hayes has already given that endorsement in taking his place on the Cincinnati platform."

The New York *Herald* is also anxious on the subject, and says:

"The citizens of this Republic are anxious to learn whether Grantism will end with the retirement of Grant, or whether Governor Hayes, if elected President, will sail the ship by the same compass and the same political chart. The country will stand anything rather than a prolonged reign of Grantism. On this point Governor Hayes must leave the people in no doubt."

Hayes's letter has appeared. Notwithstanding the fact that the politicians at Washington, Philadelphia, and other equally pure Republican localities have had a hand in getting it up, it is a weak document, and will not satisfy the demand of the times. He has nothing to say about reforming the abuses of Grantism, nor about the hideous corruptions now calling for instant measures of eradication.

WE are told from Washington that Mr. Morton and other Republican senators intend to visit the President in a few days and urge him, for the good of the party and for the sake of its success in the coming campaign, to reform. They have laid down a programme which embraces the repudiation of "Boss" Shepard, Gen. Babcock, Tom Murphy, and others who have not been redecting much credit upon the administration. This is a very cool programme on the part of Mr. Morton and his senatorial friends. The idea of their preaching reform to the President is certainly refreshing. Bad as he is, they are infinitely worse. When Grant was elected in 1869, he was, we believe, honest and well meaning, and intended to do right. But the Mortons, the Logans, the Conklings and the Butlers led him astray and seduced him from the narrow path he intended to travel. If it had not been for their counsels he would occupy a very different position from that he holds now. For them to repudiate and preach virtue and purity and honesty to him at this late day is mere mockery. They are simply a lot of political charlatans, who are trying to humbug the people. Their sole object is to elect Hayes, in order that they may use and, in the end, betray him, as they have used and are now plotting to betray Grant. The Senate is infinitely worse than the White House.—*Balt. Gazette.*

THE HEAT ELSEWHERE.—In Baltimore, Monday, fourteen persons died from the effects of the heat, and thirteen others were reported in various stages of prostration. The thermometer was 97 against 90 degrees on Sunday. The highest mercury was at Norfolk, Va., 102½ degrees. Washington city ranged with Baltimore, 97 degrees. These are signal service figures and reliable. At Richmond, Va., from which no signal service report is received, the mercury is reported at 107 degrees in the shade. From nearly all parts of the country numerous deaths from the excessive heat are reported. George P. Lathrop, State Senator from Charlotte county, died in Richmond, Va., Monday night. In Philadelphia the mercury fell 16 degrees owing to a great rain storm, but during the day there were many sunstrokes, ten fatal. In Chicago the mercury went down 25 degrees in 24 hours. The temperature became very moderate, and it was also much more endurable at Boston. The number of sunstrokes reported in New York Monday up to 3 P. M. was 36, many of which proved fatal. The heat was not so great as on Saturday, which it now appears reached 101 degrees in the shade.

THE New York *Witness*, a professedly religious paper, in order to prop its failing fortunes, is exerting its utmost powers to introduce religion into politics. It advises a prompt and uncompromising war by the Republicans, as a party, upon the Catholics, insisting that only by adopting such a course can they win in November. What the Catholics, as a religious denomination, have to do with politics as such, is beyond our comprehension, or why a paper, professedly religious in its sentiments, should seek to kindle the fires of denominational hatred. There may be people weak-minded enough to be influenced by its wicked counsel, but surely the number must be few, while every sensible and fair-minded man will regard it with the contempt and loathing it so justly deserves.—*Phila. Chronicle.*

THE Philadelphia *Times*, independent, says: "Governor Tilden comes before the American people just when there is a famine of manly leadership and a universal feast of unsavory littleness. He will be opposed by some who believe more in the Democracy of the past than in the grandeur of a national regeneration, but unless the audible whisper of Republican discontent are utterly meaningless each setting sun will rise again on Governor Tilden strengthened in the trust of the people. Such is the teaching of to-day, and there must be a reactionary wave stronger even than that of 1872 if he shall not be the centennial President of peace."

THE Plague, that scourge of Asiatic Turkey, has prevailed throughout Mesopotamia for nearly two months past. In Bagdad alone, during the month of May, there were two thousand and ninety-nine cases, of which twelve hundred and twenty-two proved fatal. Strange to say, unlike cholera and yellow and typhoid fevers and similar epidemics, whose virulence increases with the intensity of the heat, the plague is most fatal under a moderate temperature, and the number of persons stricken with it rapidly diminishes as the heat increases.

GEN. CUSTER.—The New York *Sun* thinks that if Gen. Custer, whose tragic death, with so many others, is detailed on the first page of the COMPILER this morning, had not been punished for his manly and patriotic service in exposing the peculations of Belknap and Orvil Grant, he would probably have led our columns to victory, instead of yielding himself a victim to savage vengeance. Grant's malign ut treatment of Custer will forever remain a blot on his fame, and a bloody disgrace to his administration; but he is a stolid man, and, likely enough, he cares little for the verdict of history.

Custer, though a bold and intrepid soldier, was not a rash one. He was a safe man to intrust with a hazardous enterprise, as his superior officers found by experience with him during the rebellion, and in the subsequent Indian conflicts on the plains. He was, indeed, a natural soldier, fond of his profession and solicitous for his men, and not the sort of leader to waste their lives in fruitless undertakings. We have yet to get the full history of this massacre on the Little Big Horn, and, until we do, we advise everybody to abstain from throwing its responsibility on the gallant young General who lies dead among the hills of Montana.

THE Republicans of Indiana, not having, as they supposed, a strong enough man at home to carry the State at the gubernatorial election, sent for Godlove S. Orth, late Minister to Austria, beseeching him to come to their rescue. He came, and the result is that those Indiana Republicans wish that they had let Mr. Orth stay where he was. He is not half as popular as they supposed him, and recent developments in regard to the Venezuela bond swindle go to still further prove the oft-repeated assertion, that there is not a single prominent Republican, who has figured in Congress within the past ten years, whose record is not mixed up with fraudulent bond transactions, in which the Government has invariably been the damaged party. The Democrats are making it hot out there for the ex-Minister.—*Dem. Banner.*

THE New York *Observer*, published at Utica, says:

"Less than two years ago Tilden was elected Governor of New York. It was the year after the panic. The people felt poor, and they demanded a reduction in the expenses of the government. The taxes for 1874 were *sixteen millions.*

The taxes for 1876 are *eight millions.*

There is no humbug, no sham, no false pretense about that. It is one of those solid, substantial facts which touch the pocket, and influence the judgment of every citizen of every community in the State, for every man is a taxpayer."

What Tilden did for New York State he can do for the nation. Under him all needed reform can be accomplished.

MARKET REPORTS.

GETTYSBURG.	
Flour	5 75
Rye Flour	4 00
Red Wheat	1 30
Corn	47
Rye	65
Oats	35
Hay	12 00
Flax-seed	1 70
Timothy-seed	2 00
Clover-seed	8 50
Buckwheat	50
Pork	8 00

BALTIMORE.		
Flour	5 50 @	6 00
Wheat	1 33 @	1 50
Rye	80 @	1 00
Corn	47 @	57
Oats	32 @	42
Hogs ℔ hund., dead	8 00 @	9 00
Beef Cattle ℔ hund., live	4 00 @	5 00
Hay	18 00 @	22 00

MARRIED.

On the 4th of July, 1876, by Rev. J. A. Rutt, Mr. JAMES HOFFMAN, to Miss EPHEMIA McGLAUGHLIN, both of Fairfield, this county.

On June 21st, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. J. Leyburn, Mr. DANIEL KIEFF, of Littlestown, to Miss ANNIE C. TONER, of Baltimore, Md.

On the 11th inst., at the Reformed Parsonage, Arendtsville, by Rev. A. J. Heller, Mr. HIRAM VANDIKE, of near Mummasburg, to Miss JENNIE V. CRUM, of Menallen twp.

On the 24 inst., by Rev. E. T. Mentzer, Mr. BURHAM WOLFORD to Miss LYDIA C. BASHMAN, both of Mountpleasant township, Adams county.

DIED.

On the 4th of July, 1876, Mrs. ELIZABETH SPANGLER, of Cumberland township, aged 76 years 5 months and 20 days.

On the 4th, at the residence of Jacob S. Young, in this place, CATHARINE GLYNN, aged 85 years.

On the 6th of May, 1876, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph Pilling, in Conoloughenwich, Mrs. ELIZABETH FUNT, aged 85 years and 3 days.

On Thursday evening, at the Alms House, SUSAN KUHNS, aged 80 years.

On Monday evening, in Butler township, Mrs. CATHARINE WISLER, aged 80 years 5 months and 21 days.

NOTICE.

THE first account of John N. Boyer, Assignee of W. A. Rafensberger and Wife, for creditors, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by said Court on MONDAY, the 21st day of AUGUST, 1876, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., unless cause be shown to the contrary.

THOMAS G. NEELY, Prothonotary.
July 13, 1876. 4t

PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale his desirable small property, consisting of 34 Acres and 60 Perches, situate in Butler township, Adams county, on the State Road, 3 miles from Middletown. The improvements are good and the land in fine condition. Six acres of Chestnut and Black Oak timber. For further particulars call on the subscriber, residing on the premises.

GEO. L. KIMES.
July 13, 1876. 4t

CASHTOWN PIC-NIC!

CENTENNIAL YEAR.—The Eleventh Annual Pic-Nic at CASHTOWN SPRINGS, Adams county, Pa., will come off on Saturday, the

6TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1876.

If the weather should prove unfavorable then on the following Saturday. The Dance Pavilion floor will be put in the best trim. The CASHTOWN CORNET BAND and a good String Band have been engaged for the occasion—with Refreshments by John M. Murtagh on the ground. Everything will be done by the Committee to make the Pic-Nic a pleasant affair, and they invite the citizens of this and adjoining counties to come and participate. By the Cashtown Pic-Nic of the Centennial Year be the crowning success of all yet held in that picturesque spot. Come one—come all.

J. C. STEM,
D. A. MCKELEY,
J. A. GALLAGHER,
F. J. CARBAUGH,
July 13, 1876. 4t Committee

BONNEAUVILLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, intending to go South, will sell his valuable Farm containing 182 Acres, adjoining the thriving town of Bonneauville, and so located that lots can be sold off of it all around. As the town increases the farm will enhance in value. The land is in good condition, as the crops will show, with fine timber and meadows. The improvements consist of a LARGE DWELLING HOUSE, situated near the centre of the village, containing thirteen rooms, and is one of the best locations for public business in the village, it having been for a long time used as a hotel; large Bank Barn, nearly new, with Wagon Shed and all other necessary out-buildings, also a well of ice-cold water at the house and one of good water at the barn, and a sufficient quantity of choice fruit. The farm will be sold entire or in parts to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to view the property, can call on the subscriber, residing thereon.

July 13, 1876. 3m JOS. I. LIVERS.

DR. VAN DYKE'S SULPHUR SOAP

Is used by 1000 Philadelphia families. It is a classically pure sulphur soap; makes the skin soft, smooth, clear, pure, white and healthy; neutralizes the odor of perspiration; removes Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples and all irritations of the skin.

Price, 25 Cents; by Mail, 35 Cents a Box. Three Cakes, 60 Cents by Mail, 75 Cents.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY
Dr. Van Dyken, 1241 Green St., Phila.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

July 13, 1876. 1y

THIS PAPER IS KEPT ON FILE AT THE OFFICE OF,

N. W. AYER & SON ADVERTISING AGENTS,

733 SANSOM ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Who are our authorized agents, and will receive Advertisements at our LOWEST CASH RATES.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

A RARE CHANCE.—A beautiful little farm, containing 14 ACRES, more or less, by miles from Gettysburg, on the public road leading to Gingrich's Mill, and one mile from the Fairfield road, situated in Highland township, Adams county, Pa., convenient to churches, mills and schools, not more than ½ mile from the latter places. The farm is situated in an excellent neighborhood, with good neighbors, and a good location for a mechanic or store, as four points of public roads meet at the house. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, the upland having been limed the last year, and is well fenced, with an excellent amount of wood, and some heavy timber to keep the farm. Also about 2 acres of prime meadow land, worth $100 per acre. The improvements consist of a large Two-story Log Weatherboarded DWELLING HOUSE, in good order, Frame Barn, Bake Oven and Wash House under one roof, Hog House, Shoemaker's Shop, well of prime water in the yard; abundance of fruit, such as peaches, apples, cherries, plums and apricots; also a young growing Peach Orchard of 100 trees of excellent fruit which will be in full one year's time. Terms made easy. Apply to

GEO. GINGERICH,
June 15, 1876. 1t Gingrich's Mill.

DESIRABLE SMALL FARM

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE undersigned offers at private sale his DESIRABLE LITTLE FARM, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, half a mile east of Two Taverns, on the White Hall road, adjoining lands of I. N. Durborow, containing about 60 ACRES, in good cultivation and under good fencing. The improvements are all first-rate, and consist of a Two story Frame Weatherboarded DWELLING HOUSE, with a Two-story Bank-building, Frame Weatherboarded Barn, with Sheds, Hog Pen, Blacksmith Shop, &c., all either new or newly repaired. The location of the buildings is high and dry, beautiful and healthy. There is a well of good water at the house, and a never-failing spring of soft water within thirty yards. The fruit consists of between 250 and 300 Peach trees, with a variety of Apple, Pear, Cherry and Apricot, and Grapes. The farm is bounded on three sides by good roads, and is about 1½ miles from Hunterstown Station. Purchasers are requested to call on the premises, or write through Two Taverns Post-office. Call before purchasing elsewhere. Possession on very short notice.

JOHN NORBECK.
The farm, grain and stock will be sold together if desired.
March 30, 1876. tf

Pamphlet Laws.

THE Pamphlet Laws for 1876 have been received at the Prothonotary's Office, and are now ready for distribution among the persons entitled to the law to receive them, viz: setting justices of the peace.

THOMAS G. NEELY,
July 6, 1876. 3t Prothonotary.

WANTED.

A GOOD TENANT WANTED for an excellent Farm, lying in the heart of the Hunterstown valley in Oxford township. Apply to F. G. SNERINGER, residing thereon.

July 6, 1876. tf

Administrator's Notice.

JACOB WAGNER'S ESTATE.—Letters of Administration on the goods and chattels of the undersigned, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN C. FERRY,
July 6, 1876. 6t Administrator.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS for REPAIRING MT. HOPE SCHOOL-HOUSE, and also BIGHAMS SCHOOL-HOUSE, will be received until Saturday 9th, at 2 o'clock P. M., when it will be given to the lowest bidder. For specifications call on the undersigned, residing in Fairfield, Adams county, Pa.

G. W. WORTZ,
July 6, 1876. 1t Secretary.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, appointed Auditor to distribute the balance of funds in the hands of C. J. SPEECE, Administrator of EVVA CHILCOTE, dec'd., will attend at his office, in Gettysburg, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of AUGUST, 1876, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and discharge the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons interested are notified to attend.

W. A. DUNCAN,
July 6, 1876. 1t Auditor.

NOTICE.

JACOB B. DANNER vs. DAVID EPPLER.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County—In Equity. No. 2. April Term, 1876.

The undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Master to examine and adjust the report of EDWARD G. FAHNESTOCK, Receiver in the above named cause, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of said Receiver, to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, will sit for the purposes of his appointment, at the Law Library Room, in the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of AUGUST, 1876, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they see fit.

EDWD. S. BRILY,
July 6, 1876. 1t Master.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Directors of the BERLIN BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY having resolved that an Instalment of five dollars on each share of the Capital Stock of said Company be paid by the subscribers thereto, to Jacob Rosser, Treasurer, at his Office in East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., being the fifth instalment, on the 22d day of JULY, inst., (1876,) notice is hereby given to all the subscribers to the said Capital Stock of the Berlin Branch Railroad Company to pay the sum of FIVE DOLLARS on each and every share of the said stock held by them to Jacob Rosser, Treasurer, at his office, in East Berlin, on SATURDAY, the 22d day of JULY instant, (1876,) *this being the fifth instalment.*

By order of the Board.

A. W. STORM, Secretary.
July 6, 1876. 3t

FREEDOM TOWNSHIP ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT of School Account for Freedom township, for the year ending June 1, 1876. JOHN A. LINN, Treasurer.

DR.

Amount of tax duplicate	$ 661 41
State appropriation	116 32
Balance on hand at last settlement	407 75
	$1,159 51

CR.

Paid teachers	$ 150 00
Coal and wood	59 91
Repairs, lumber, &c	141 37
Stamps, &c	2 45
Superintendent	6 71
Collector's fees	21 64
Secretary's "	5 00
Paid John Stockinger for note	500 00
Balance in hands of Treasurer	131 90
	$1,159 51

ACCOUNT OF JOHN BAKER and ELIJAH BOYD, Supervisors of Freedom township.

Amount of duplicate, John Baker	$ 197 24
" " " Elijah Boyd	253 34
Bal. in hands of J. Baker last year	32 37
" " " Elijah Boyd	30 61
	$513 96

CR.

By cash, John Baker	$ 118 51
By cash, Boyd	20 25
Personal service	100 08
Work, E. Boyd	32 31
Personal service	13 62
Lumber, spoles, &c	7 00
Sheriff's collecting, &c	36 58
Searching offices	1 00
Collecting tax	8 50
Balance in hands of John Baker	36 26
Balance in hands of Elijah Boyd	36 76
	$ 513 96

The undersigned hereby certify that we have audited the accounts of the School Directors and Supervisors of Freedom township, and find that there is a balance of $131.90 in hands of John A. Linn, Treasurer of said township, and a balance of $36.58 in the hands of John Baker, and $36.76 in the hands of Elijah Boyd, Supervisors.

CHARLES SHANER,
SOLOMON BAKER,
JOHN MCALLISTER,
July 6, 1876. 3t Auditors.

Executor's Notice.

MICHAEL LITTLE'S ESTATE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of Michael Little, late of Menallensane township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL LITTLE,
June 1, 1876. 6t* Executor.

Executor's Notice.

JULIANA MOUL'S ESTATE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of Juliana Moul, late of Latimore township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JONATHAN B. MYERS,
May 25, 1876. 6t Executor.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the first account of Jessie L. Sharon, Esq., Trustee to carry out certain provisions of the last will and testament of SAMUEL LILLY, deceased, has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for hearing of Court, and that the same will be presented to said Court for confirmation, on MONDAY, the 21st day of AUGUST, 1876, at 10 o'clock, A. M., unless cause be shown to the contrary.

ABRAHAM KING,
June 29, 1876. 1t Clerk O. C.

NOTICE.

THE account of JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Assignee of ABRAHAM FRENNER and WIFE, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by said Court on MONDAY, the 21st day of AUGUST next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., unless cause to the contrary be shown.

THOS. G. NEELY,
June 29, 1876. 4t* Prothonotary.

SHEET MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS.

WHEN visiting Philadelphia be sure to call upon us. Those who cannot come to the Centennial City, should enclose 50 cents for a copy of our new and beautiful "PLACE OF ALL NATIONS GRAND MARCH," a splendid composition, with handsomely illustrated Title Page.

Address WM. H. BONER & CO., Dealers in Sheet Music & Music Books, 1102 Chestnut St., Phila'd'a.

June 1, 1876. 3m

New Advertisements.

[J. WEAVER & CO.]

CENTENNIAL Hotel Directory OF PHILADELPHIA.

THOUSANDS of our readers will visit the Grand Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. They will want to stop at hotels where the accommodations are good and the charges are reasonable. To such they must make all arrangements, long starting. This can be done by correspondence with the proprietors. In this Directory will be found such as are fully up to these requirements.

Congress Hall,

NEW FOURSTORY BRICK HOTEL ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN

ELM AVE., BELOW FORTY-SECOND ST.

Directly opposite Main Exhibition Building. Accommodation for 1,500 guests. Special arrangements for large parties. Terms ONE DOLLAR PER DAY. Comfort, economy and Reasonable charges.

W. D. BAKER & CO., Philadelphia.
July 6, 1876. 1m

Elm Avenue Hotel,

ELM AVENUE AND FIFTY-FIRST Street, opposite

West end of Machinery Hall.

500 ROOMS.

A Single room and Single bed, $1.00 per day.

A. ROLLOPS, Proprietor.

Rooms can be secured by correspondence.
June 29, 1876. 1m

1776. 1876.

BELMONT HOTEL,

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS,

Terms $3.00 per day.

Cor. Fifty-First and Oregon Streets,

(SILVER MAPLE GROVE,)

WEST PHILADELPHIA.

Charles P. and F. P. Stevens, of Baltimore, Owners and Proprietors. Maj. W. W. Leland, Manager.

THE ATTRACTIONS.—Capacity, 1,000 Guests; Selectloating 130 feet wide; Saloon 16 feet high; built and furnished by Baltimoreans. Private parlors, en suite, etc. Special rates for Families. French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken in the hotel. All charges moderate and accommodations first class. It is within four blocks of the main entrance of the Grand Centennial Exposition, the most desirable location of any Pennsylvania Hotel. The entire house is surrounded by couplefeet of thirty years growth, making it the cool retreat in Philadelphia. The furniture and equipments are of the most liberal character, and during the season a first-class orchestra will furnish music for the entertainment of guests. Market street horse cars pass the door.

June 29, 1876. 3m

CHANNING HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

Pine Street, from 300th to 10th Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

HANDSOMEST part of West Philadelphia; convenient to the door to Centennial Grounds; new buildings of brick and stone, and new furniture, capacity for 700 guests. LODGING $1 PER DAY. Breakfast and supper 50 cents each; excellent attendants and private watchman; large parlors neatly furnished in separate sections. Rooms may be engaged in advance by correspondence.

June 15, 1876. 4m CHANNING CO.

PATENTS OBTAINED.

E. WANAMAKER & CO., late CHIPMAN, HOSMER & CO., 436 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and Washington, D. C. For less than those of any other reputable house. No fee in advance. No charge unless the Patent is obtained. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a reheaving. Notice of making Preliminary Examinations. ALLEN H. WANAMAKER, Attorney and Counsellor in Patent Causes, Manager, Phila. Office.

June 29, 1876. 1m

POSITIVELY CURED.

WHEN death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was expatriated, he at last finally made a preparation of Indian Hemp, which cured his only child, and now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. It is also quite a fine sweet, natural, and will cure in twenty-four hours. Address,

GRAYSDICK & CO.,
1412 Race St. reet, Philadelphia, mention this paper.

June 29, 1876. 3m

INVENTORS

Who haven't the means to patent their inventions, write to J. WANDE LEWIS & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. Will exchange all fees for an interest in the patent.

June 1, 1876. 1m

ORSTACLES HAPPY RELIEF to Young MEN from the effects of Early Errors or Marriage, Loss and Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and medicines sent free to sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. N, Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. An institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

June 1, 1876. 1y

New Advertisements.

[DAUCHY & CO.]

AGENTS 2 elegant 8x11 Chromos, $4; 100 for $5. National Chromo Co., Phila. Pa.

MOODY'S Sermons and prayer meeting talks at the N. Y. Hippodrome from the *Tribune* verbatim reports, in the new book Gold Tidings. Beware of Imitations. 500 Pages $2. 10,000 ordered. AGENTS WANTED. E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 805 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and all Throat Diseases USE

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

Put up only in BLUE boxes.

A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.

For sale by Druggists generally, and JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

IT PAYS

any smart man who wishes to make $2,000 a year on a *small* capital, to continue in the line of business. ROOFING IS A SPECIALTY. There is no one in your county who carries on the business. You can learn it in one week by studying our instructions which we send to all who ask for them. Any man having $100 capital to start with, can purchase enough material to roof *three* ordinary houses. The sum realized from sale and profit on this supply, added to the pay for labor as *leader*, should amount to not less than $200. Any extra hands could easily do the work in slow working days. Two persons of small means can join together to advantage; one canvassing, while the other attends to the work, and for our books of instructions (free if sent for at once), and study it. Ask for terms. If you are unable to advance the money, present the matter to the principal storekeeper in your place, and talk it over with him. He will be glad to furnish the stock and divide the profit with you. We will guarantee the territory to the first responsible applicant. Address, N. WALTE ROOFING CO., Lansingville, Cedar St., N. Y., and mention this paper.

June 1, 1876. 4w

AGENTS WANTED for the New Historical Work, Our

WESTERN BORDER.

A Complete & Graphic History of American Pioneer Life 100 YEARS AGO. Its thrilling conflicts of Red and White Foes. Exciting Adventures, Captivities, Forays, Scouts, Pioneer women and boys, Indian War-paths, Camp fire, and Sports. A book for old and young. Not a dull page. No competition. Enormous sales. Agents wanted everywhere. Illustrated circulars free. J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

A CURIOSITY 1776 cent, 1876 cent, free for stamp. Address Hurst & Co., 77 Nassau St., N. Y.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c, together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding-Night Slips, &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & Co., Pubs., Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE.

THE first and final account of JACOB H. PLANK, Assignee of T. K. COVER and WIFE, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by said Court on MONDAY, the 21st day of AUGUST, 1876, at 10 o'clock, A. M., unless cause be shown to the contrary.

THOS. G. NEELY,
June 29, 1876. 3t* Prothonotary.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county to distribute the balance in the hands of E. G. Fahnestock, Assignee of DAVID ZIEGLER and WIFE, on his first account, to and amongst creditors, will sit in person the duties of his appointment at his office, in Gettysburg, on TUESDAY the 18 day of AUGUST, 1876.

J. G. NEELY,
June 29, 1876. Auditor.

Administrator's Notice.

JOHN SHETTERS ESTATE.—Letters of Administration with the will annexed on the estate of John Shetter, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

BENJAMIN SHETTER,
June 22, 1876. 6t Administrator.

Administratrix's Notice.

GEORGE RITTER'S ESTATE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of George Ritter, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, she hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZA RITTER,
June 22, 1876. 6t* Administratrix.

1876.

GRAND SUMMER MEETING

OF THE

Gettysburg Trotting Association

ON THE FAIR GROUNDS, AT GETTYSBURG, PA.

July 25th, 26th and 27th.

PREMIUMS: $2,000!

PROGRAMME:

FIRST DAY.

NO. 1. PURSE $100 FOR 3.20 CLASS. $60 to first, $30 to 2d, $10 to 3d.

NO. 2. PURSE $400 FOR 2.35 CLASS. $240 to 1st, $120 to 2d, $40 to 3d.

SECOND DAY.

NO. 3. PURSE $300 FOR 3.00 CLASS. $180 to 1st, $90 to 2d, $30 to 3d.

NO. 4. PURSE $400 FOR 2.40 CLASS. $240 to 1st, $120 to 2d, $40 to 3d.

THIRD DAY.

NO. 5. PURSE $300 FOR 2.50 CLASS. $120 to 1st, $60 to 2d, $20 to 3d.

NO. 6. PURSE $600 FOR 2.30 CLASS. $360 to 1st, 180 to 2d, 60 to 3d.

☞ For programme and rules address the Secretary, at Gettysburg, Pa.

OFFICERS:

J. C. NEELY, President.
D. Kendlehart, Treasurer.
J. M. Huber, Secretary.

Directors: Dr. J. W. C. O'NEAL, JAMES HERSH, HARRY J. LILLY, W. D. HOLTZWORTH and F. S. RAMER.

May 25, 1876. 1m

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

Gettysburg School District,

For the year ending June 1, 1876.

EDWARD G. FAHNESTOCK, Treasurer in account with the Gettysburg School District.

DR.

Balance due by James Wilson, duplicate 1871	$ 27 16
Balance due by James Wilson, Duplicate 1872	149 09
Balance due by Jacob Rosser 1875	1,125 25
Due by S. P. Fleming 1874	697 20
Amount of duplicate, 1875	3,095 60
Orphans	22 45
Tuition	3 00
State Appropriation	750 00
Percentage collected	33 79
Balance due Treasurer	171 29
	$5,907 98

CR.

By amount due Treasurer last settlement	245 37
" paid teachers	3,023 00
Repairs and cleaning	127 67
Fuel	310 50
Desks and benches	170 02
Quit rent and ground rent (agent)	137 50
Rent of room	12 50
Janitor " " laundry	73 00
Treasurer's fees	100 00
Abatement	137 90
Freedom township, Int. on note	10 25
Balance " " Jas. Wilson, dup. 1872	149 09
" " " Jacob Rosser 1875	70 25
" " " S. P. Fleming, 1874	595 70
" " " G. W. Myers " 1875	235 60
	$5,907 98

The undersigned Auditors certify that we have examined the vouchers and accounts of Edw. G. Fahnestock, Treasurer of Gettysburg School District, and find them correct as stated above; and that there is due the Treasurer one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and eighty-nine cents, June 21, 1876.

SAMUEL HUSTMAN,
SAMUEL SWOPE,
DANIEL ASKEDY,
June 22, 1876. 3t Auditors.

NOTICE OF INQUEST.

In the Orphans' Court of Adams co.

IN the matter of petition of LEAH FERREE, et al., for an Order of Inquest to make partition or valuation of the Real Estate of John Bowlitz, Sr., late of Hamilton township, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

To Leah Bowlitz, Clinton, Henry county, Missouri; Samuel Bowlitz, Pemberton, Shelby county, Ohio; Leila Sheafer, widow of Daniel Sheafer, deceased; and Silas Grove, intermarried with Abraham Grove, Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania; Leah Ferree, intermarried with John Ferree, and Maria Kurz, intermarried with Israel Kurz, Paradise township, York county, Pennsylvania; Daniel Bowlitz, Berwick township, Adams county, Pennsylvania; and ——— Bublitz, widow of John Bublitz, Jr., deceased, Muscatine, Muscatine county, Iowa.

You are hereby notified that in pursuance of a Writ of Inquisition issued out of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will hold an Inquest on the Real Estate of said John Bowlitz, Sr., deceased, consisting of a farm of Forty-eight Acres, more or less, with buildings and improvements, situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, aforesaid, and also a tract of Timberland, containing Nine Acres, more or less, situate in Berwick township, in said county, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of AUGUST, 1876, at 9 o'clock, A. M., beginning at the mansion mansion to make partition of said lands to and among the parties thereto entitled, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, otherwise to make valuation thereof as provided by law; when and where you can, if you think proper, attend.

JOSEPH SPANGLER,
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, June 29, 1876. Sheriff

TAX NOTICE FOR 1876.

THE Tax Books for the year 1876 are now in the hands of the Collectors. Tax payers are hereby notified that FIVE PER CENT. will be added to all State and County Taxes not paid on or before JULY 15, 1876.

JOHN NUNEMAKER,
J. E. LEAS,
I. D. WORLEY,
Commissioners of Adams co.

Attest:—J. JES S MYERS, Clerk.
June 22, 1876. 1t

LOOK HERE!

Bonneauville Carriage Factory,

M. W. C. BUPP,

PROPRIETOR of the Bonneauville Carriage Factory, would respectfully inform the public that he is constantly making and has now on hand a fine lot of work, such as

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES OF ALL KINDS, SPRING WAGONS,

and everything else in his line, all of the best workmanship and materials, and latest styles. His prices are astonishingly low and he invites calls of buyers to examine them. Work made to order and guaranteed. REPAIRING done on short notice, and at lowest living rates.

June 8, 1876. 6m

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the BERLIN BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, in Abbottstown, Adams county, being the Office of WILLIAM BIRTCHER, Esq., on SATURDAY, the 15th of JULY, 1876, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and deciding upon the question of giving authority to the Board of Directors of the Berlin Branch Railroad Company to issue Bonds of the Company for an amount not exceeding Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, and to execute and deliver a Mortgage of the property and franchises of the Company to secure the payment of the same.

By order of the Board.

A. W. EICHELBERGER, Pres't.
A. W. STORM, Sec'y.
June 29, 1876. 4t

NOTICE OF DIVORCE.

M

Gettysburg Compiler.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1876.

FARM AND GARDEN.

INJURING SOIL BY PASTURE.

Having been brought up in one of the best growing regions of the country, I was early taught that grain, especially wheat, was very injurious to the fertility of the soil. The country was new, but even on the virgin soil farmers quickly learned that constantly taking from the land impoverished it. On the other hand, grass growing, either in meadow or pasture, was supposed to be always beneficial. When fields were exhausted by continuous wheat growing, farmers gave them a "rest," seeding down and allowing the land to lie. No doubt this was better than trying to grow another wheat crop, but the value of rest for land has been vastly overrated. What is needed is not rest, but change in activity. The alternation of grain with grass tends to fertility; but so it does in dairy regions, where the soil is also robbed of its fertilizing elements by grazing, and selling milk and cheese. On some of these old dairy farms corn and wheat are grown with decided benefit; but it is almost always found that these soils are deficient in phosphates. Cattle on such pastures eagerly gnaw old bones, and grain crops show equal liking for similar food, though needing it in a more soluble and available form.

It is wonderful how closely early impressions cling to the mind. Even now I have a half superstitious feeling that cropped fields need a period of rest. Yet beyond one year's seeding with clover and timothy, I doubt whether the soil gains anything in fertility, whether mowed or pastured. The gain even then, seems to be more in the sod that is forming, and in the mulch which the grass makes to the soil, and the roots which permeate and lighten it, than in any "rest." It is a safe rule to plow land when the growth of sod has reached its best, and this, with clover, is at the close of the second year or beginning of the third. Clover is biennial, dying out after the first growth of seed. Many a field has been saved for pasture or hay the second year, and has been an almost total loss. Even when seeded with timothy, the sod deteriorates after the second or third year, and is better plowed up and seeded than kept longer. The grass, both root and top, steadily grows smaller and thinner. Within a week I have passed over a field that has never been either plowed or mowed. For more than forty years cows have fed on it, and the milk was sold or made into butter and cheese. No manure has been drawn on the field, and the cows have been yarded at nights, so that half of their droppings have been left in the barnyard. The result is that the field is always bare of vegetation, excepting mess and a small white-leaved weed known as "mouse ear." It is not even good for pasture, yet it has never been "exhausted" by cropping. I do not suppose that this field has become entirely infertile. The only plants it has ever grown have been fed within one or two inches of the surface, and this has become barren. Beneath is probably virgin soil; but it has become cold by long exclusion from the atmosphere. In the mineral elements of plant food, this surface soil is doubtless poorer than that beneath. To turn up this subsoil, if not too deeply, will have a good effect; but on such land subsoil begins within three or four inches of the surface. I take it that subsoil means the soil beneath the roots of the grasses which spread their roots near the surface. Clover and other plants with tap roots, strike down into the subsoil. Hence the great benefit of clover as an ameliorating crop.

It is quite evident that this field needs to be plowed and seeded, and has needed this a good while. But there is little to plow under, and unless manure is used there will be small chance for a large crop. Hundreds of acres of clover are yearly plowed the second year after seeding without manure. If manure is used on a clover ley, the field is pretty sure to show the effects for years. The best rule appears to be to seed frequently, always breaking up a sod when it contains the greatest amount of vegetable matter. This with clover the second year after sowing, or after one full crop is grown. Even this should not be pastured, but allowed to grow without tramping down by feet of cattle and horses. If clover is needed for feed, cut and use it in the barn, and wherever practicable keep cows and cattle up through the summer. Where the clover is reasonably near to the barnyard, the labor of cutting it is much more than offset by the increased growth, by saving of fences and manure, and by the increased fertility of the soil. Only low lands annually overflowed can be kept in permanent pasture without injury to the soil. On high, dry uplands suitable for grain growing, some other practice must be devised. W. J. F.

Monroe County, N. Y.

KEEPING RYE IN STACK TEN YEARS FOR A RISE IN PRICE.—On the farm of Jacob and David Holben, in Lowhill township, Lehigh county, a rye stack which was kept standing undisturbed for ten years, has at last been removed. The Allentown *Dem.* says it was kept because they were holding off for better prices than had at any time ruled during this long period, and because they did not stand in need of money.

There, however, being a poor prospect under the existing hard times and prospective plentiful yield of the new crops of any great rise in grain, they recently came to the sensible conclusion that their one stack could at best not be depended upon to force the grain markets of the country to the former war figures, and so decided to take it down, thresh out the grain, and turn it into market, which labor was last week performed. The rye was of the crop of 1865, a year noted for scant grain production, so scant that in the majority of cases farmers throughout this country did not realize over two bushels from the 100 sheaves.

The stacks of the Holbens contained 3,000 sheaves, and though so long remaining in its original state of construction it was found that the heads had not suffered in the least from the long exposure of the outer straw to all sorts of weather. After threshing and cleaning up, the owners found themselves rewarded with 30 bushels of grain, which was equal to 3 bushels to the 100 sheaves. The grain was at once hauled to Bittner's mill and disposed of at the regular market price, which was just 35 cents less than the same kind of grain sold at per bushel immediately after harvest in the year in which the stack was built.

SPEAKING about bed bug exterminators, the editor of the Germantown *Telegraph* says "Now, what is so simple as the *white of an egg and quicksilver* mixed and applied to all cracks and joints or openings in a bedstead? Well, simple as this is, it is *thoroughly effectual*. It is what is used in the house of the editor of this paper when necessary, and this is seldom the case."

Life, Growth, Beauty.

LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER.

LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER.

NOT a dye; makes hair soft and silky; cleanses the scalp from all impurities, causing the hair to grow where it has fallen off or become thin.

Can be applied by the hand as it does not stain the skin or soil the finest linen. As a Hair Dressing it is the most perfect the world has ever produced. The hair is renovated and strengthened, and natural color restored without the application of mineral substances.

Since the introduction of this truly valuable preparation into this country, it has been the wonder and admiration of all classes, as it has proved to be the only article that will absolutely, without description, restore gray hair to its original color, health, softness, lustre and beauty, and produce hair on bald heads of its original growth and color.

This beautiful and fragrantly perfumed article is complete within itself, no weeding or preparation beforehand are the use, or accompaniment of any kind being required to obtain these delightful results.

HERE IS THE PROOF OF ITS SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.

Read this Home Certificate, testified to by Edward E. Garrigues, one of the most competent Druggists and Chemists of Philadelphia, a man whose veracity none can doubt.

I am happy to add my testimony to the great value of the "London Hair Color Restorer," which restored my hair to its original color, and the age apparently to perfect youth. I am satisfied that this preparation is nothing like a dye, but operates upon the secretions. It leaves a beautiful hair dressing and promotes the growth. I purchased the first bottle from Edward E. Garrigues, druggist, Tenth and Coates street, when so freshly that my hair was quite gray when I commenced its use.

MRS. MILLER,
No. 730 North Ninth street, Phila.

Dr. Swayne & Son, Respected friends: I have the pleasure to inform you that a lady of my acquaintance, Mrs. Miller, is delighted with the success of your "London Hair Color Restorer." Her hair was falling rapidly, and quite gray. The color has been restored, the falling off entirely stopped, and a new growth of hair the result.

E. B. GARRIGUES,
Druggist, corner Tenth and Coates, Phila.

BOSTON TESTIMONY.

July 23d, 1875.—*Dr. Swayne & Son:* Last winter while in Trenton N. J. I procured six bottles "Lemon Hair Color Restorer," which I like very much, in fact better than anything I have used in the last nine years. If you please, send me one dozen bottles C. O. D. care of W. S. Foster & Son, druggists, No. 723 Tremont street, Boston.

Respectfully yours,
ADA BAKER,
No. 70 Rutland Square.

"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing," has completely restored my hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and caused a rapid and luxuriant growth.

MRS. ANNIE MORRIS,
No. 616 North Seventh Street, Phila.

Mr. Dalton, of Philadelphia, says of it: The London Hair Color Restorer is sold very extensively among my patients and friends, as well as by myself. I therefore speak from experience.

75 Cents per bottle, 6 bottles $4. If not sent by your druggist or storekeeper, we will forward it to any address by express on receipt of price.

Address orders to DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa., sole proprietors.

Sold By All Druggists.

THE LUNGS.

CONSUMPTION!

This alarming and dangerous complaint, and its precursory symptoms, neglected cough, night sweats, hoarseness, wasting flesh lower—permanently cured by "Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry."

Bronchitis—A complicator of pulmonary consumption, is characterized by catarrh, or inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air passages, with cough and expectoration, short breath, hoarseness, pains in the chest. For all bronchial affections, sore throat, loss of voice, coughs,

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY

Is a Sovereign Remedy.

Hemorrhage, or Spitting of Blood, may proceed from the larger bronchi, bronchial or lungs, and arises from various causes, as undue physical exertion, plethora, or fullness of the vessels, weak lungs, overstraining of the voice, singing and emotion, obstruction of the spleen or liver, &c.

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY

Strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

The only standard remedy for hemorrhage, bronchial and all pulmonary complaints. Consumptives, or those predisposed to weak lungs, should not fail to use this great vegetable remedy.

Its marvelous power not only in consumption, but over every disease where a gentle alterative action is needed. Under its use the cough is loosened, the night sweats diminished, the pain subsides, the pulse returns to its natural standard, the stomach is improved in its power to digest and assimilate the food, and every organ feels better and a purer article of blood supplied to it, out of which new creative and plastic material is made.

CAUTION.—Inquire particularly for "Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup"—the first and only Wild Cherry preparation prepared by a regular physician.

Price $1 a bottle, six bottles $5. If not sold by your druggist or storekeeper, we will send it to any address, by express, on receipt of price.

Prepared only by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
330 North Sixth street, Philadelphia.
SOLD BY ALL RESPONSIBLE DRUGGISTS.

ITCHING PILES!

PILES, PILES, ITCHING PILES,
Positively cured by the use of

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.

Home Testimony.

I was sorely afflicted with one of the most distressing of all diseases, Pruritus or Purligo, or more commonly known as Itching Piles. The itching at times was almost intolerable, increased by scratching and frequently became quite sore. I bought a box of "Swayne's Ointment," it use gave quick relief, and in a short time made a perfect cure. I can now sleep undisturbed, and I would advise all who are suffering from this distressing complaint to procure "Swayne's Ointment" at once, and find that persuasion does almost innumerable, without finding any permanent relief.

JOSEPH W. CHRIST,
(Firm of Roedel & Christ,)
Boot and Shoe House, 331 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

SKIN DISEASES.

"Swayne's Alleinating Ointment is also a specific for tetter, itch, salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, barber's itch, blotches, all scaly, erusty cutaneous eruptions. Perfectly safe and harmless, even on the most tender infant. Price 50 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

Sold by all leading Druggists. Prepared only by

DR. SWAYNE & SON,

330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia,

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of

SWAYNE'S PANACEA

Celebrated all over the world for its remarkable cures of scrofula, mercurial and syphilitic complaints, and in cases where everything else has failed to effect a cure. Physicians will send it to any address, by express, on receipt of price, $2 per bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Prepared only by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
330 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLD BY ALL RESPONSIBLE DRUGGISTS.

April 27, 1876. 1y

PIUS J. NOEL,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Liquors,

NEW OXFORD, PA.

THE undersigned, in the southeast corner of the Public Square, New Oxford, Adams county, Pa., offers a full line of

Groceries,

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, ETC., with FISH, Salt, Soaps, Buckets, Wooden Ware, Cedar Ware, &c., HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES, LARD, with everything else usually found in a first-class Grocery Store. He likewise keeps for sale

WINES, BRANDIES, GINS,

Whiskies, Rums, &c., all prime liquors. Whilst he offers good goods, he sells at the lowest profits, and hopes thereby to do a large trade. He asks the public to give him a call, and examine goods and prices.

March 19, 1876. 1y PIUS J. NOEL.

LOOK HERE!

Manock & Hollebaugh,

HAVE rented Bantz & Ziegler's shop, on West Middle street, Gettysburg, and are prepared to build to order, and will keep on hand,

BUGGIES,

FALLING-TOPS AND NOTCHES;

CARRIAGES, JAGGERS,

and everything else in this line—all of the best workmanship and first-class materials. Their experience in this business is a guarantee of satisfaction to the purchaser.

Blacksmithing in General

is also carried on by them, and REPAIRING done promptly and at reasonable rates. Country produce taken in pay for work. They ask the public to give them a call.

JOSEPH MANOCK,
B. G. HOLLEBAUGH.

July 7, 1875. 1f

J. KRALL & SON'S

MACHINERY DEPOT,

York Springs,

ADAMS COUNTY PA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

HOFFHEINS SOLID BOX

REAPER AND MOWER

WITH SELF-RAKE. ALSO

Shireman's Improved Keystone Separating Attachments,

and other Combined Threshers, SHIREMAN'S HAND AND SELF-DUMPING HORSERAKE, CORN PLANTERS, CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS, &c. Also all kinds of REPAIRING DONE at shortest notice.

J. KRALL & SON.

June 1, 1875. 1f

Grain, Produce, &c.,

AT

NEW OXFORD.

THE partnership of Myers & Holtz, at New Oxford, Adams county, having been dissolved, the undersigned will continue the business at the old stand. He will always pay the highest market price for

FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, CLOVER SEED, TIMOTHY SEED, FLAX SEED, TIMOTHY HAY, &c.;

and will keep on hand for sale at the smallest profits,

GROCERIES, FISH, SALT, BACON, FLOUR AND FEED,

Soaps, Tar, Oils, and everything else usually kept in a thoroughly established store of the kind. Thankful to the public for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.

H. J. MYERS.

April 3, 1875. 1f

WM. J. MARTIN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Groceries and Liquors.

ALL KINDS OF

GROCERIES,

FLOUR, BACON, LARD, NOTIONS, &c., &c.

At Reduced Prices.

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS,

Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Holland Gin, Scotch and Schnapps, Hibbert's Brown Stout, London Porter Ale.

OUR "MONOGRAM BITTERS,"

manufactured from strictly pure liquors, and are unsurpassed as a palatable tonic, and valuable remedy in all cases of Indigestion, dyspepsia, &c.

HOTEL KEEPERS

will find it to their interest to give me a call, as I have obtained a WHOLESALE LICENSE, which enables me to sell by any quantity and to compete with city prices.

BALTIMORE ST., GETTYSBURG, PA.

April 23, 1875. 1f

Ziegler & Holtzworth.

LIVERY, SALES & EXCHANGE

STABLES,

Washington St., Gettysburg, Pa.

THE undersigned having entered into partnership, under the firm of Ziegler & Holtzworth, have taken the well known Livery Stables of Weaver & Co., and are prepared to supply the public with all style and kinds of conveyances that can be found in a first-class Livery. Their stable cannot be beaten by any establishment in the town.

☞ Parties wishing to visit the Battlefield, will find superior accommodations at this Livery, without additional charge for guides.

Give us a call!

W. T. ZIEGLER,
W. D. HOLTZWORTH.

March 3, 1872. 1f

CAUTION!

THE REPUTATION OF THE

DIAMOND SPECTACLES,

SOLD BY

A. R. FEISTEL,

The only Authorized Agent for this County.

IN consuming so great and widespread, that it is a spurious Pedlers find it impossible to imitate the genuine article, and are now selling the inferior counterfeit Diamond Spectacles.

I would therefore CAUTION the public against buying any Diamond Spectacles not bearing the trade mark ☞ on each pair, as the Spencer Optical Manufacturing Company does neither supply nor employ peddlers. For sale only by

A. R. FEISTEL,
York street, Gettysburg.

June 3, 1874. 1f

PATENTS

OBTAINED ON EASY TERMS BY

PARKER H. SWEET, JR., & CO.,

SOLICITORS OF

American and Foreign Patents,

FEDERAL BUILDINGS,

Washington, D. C.

P. O. Box 251.

Correspondence invited from persons desirous of procuring Patents.

Advice and consultation without charge.

Instruction Book sent free to any address.

Aug. 26, 1875. 1y

JOHN W. TIPTON,

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,

Chambersburg Street, opposite Eagle Hotel.

Go to Tipton's—go to Tipton's—
If you want your hair dressed
If you want your mustache waxed or curled—
Tip's the fellow that can do it—
But I'm the fellow
To tip it and do it neatly.

Jan. 29, 1874.

$1200 PROFIT ON $100

MADE this month by *Puts* and *Calls*. Invest $100 in STOCK PRIVILEGES and receive $1200 in profits. Full explanations sent free. Address, Broker & Investor, Box 2944, New York. Books with full history of Stock Speculations sent free.

BAXTER & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

Nov. 18, 1875. 1y

Sale Crying.

W. FLEMMING respectfully announces the business to his friends and the public, that he will continue the business at the old stand, Baltimore street, Gettysburg. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.

Gettysburg, Sept. 11, 1874. 1f

First National

BANK

OF

GETTYSBURG.

PRESIDENT

GEO. THRONE.

CASHIER,

ROBERT BELL.

DIRECTORS,

JOHN WOLFORD, York Springs,
GEORGE THRONE, Franklin,
ROBERT BELL, Gettysburg,
PETER DIEHL, New Oxford,
ALEX. SPANGLER, Gettysburg,
DANIEL GILP, Gettysburg,
SAMUEL KOSER, Gettysburg.

Pays Special Deposits

ON CALL,

Without Notice,

and continues to pay its usual

Rates of Interest,

ACCORDING TO TIME

AS FOLLOWS:

6 to 12 months, 5 per cent.

12 months, 4 per cent.

and pays interest for any length of time

It may be left in.

Always keeps its funds at home for the accommodation of its customers, and especially its

DEPOSITORS.

Has Correspondents in all the large Cities

and all the advantages that any Bank can have in making

COLLECTIONS,

both at home and abroad. Also,

In Buying and Selling

ALL MARKETABLE

SECURITIES

AT BEST MARKET PRICES.

Buys Gold and Silver,

Coupons, &c., &c.,

and does all business pertaining to a well regulated Bank.

The business of this Bank has gradually been on the increase ever since its organization, and hopes from a judicious and economical management of its affairs to continue to merit the confidence and patronage of the people

ROBERT BELL,
CASHIER.

Gettysburg, Sept. 11, 1874. 1f

To Farmers!

E. FRANK COE'S

SUPERPHOSPHATE.

Warranted Genuine.—Made of Pure Bone.—No Manure is more certain or more economical. Refer to James J. Wills and J. E. Hear, Esqs.

Champion Reaper & Mower.

The only complete low-frame Machine in the Market, and 50,000 manufactured for this year's sales.

True's Potato Planter.

Cuts and drops sound potatoes, and adds fertilizer. One man can plant six acres in a day.

Wisner Horse Rake.

A by little girl or boy that can drive a gentle horse can rake the hay as well as the strongest man

FARMER'S FAVORITE GRAIN DRILL.

A Perfect Machine—An Accurate Distributor, and a matchless Grain and Fertilizer Drill.

Randall's Grain Fan.

You can take out the best grain for seed, and leave the light for use in a moderate condition.

Kissell's Corn Plow.

Sulkey Pattern—you can walk or ride—and finish a row at a time.

Berlin and Wallace Barshear Ploughs.

Not excelled by any others.

Steam Engines.

The Eclipse, portable and stationary, manufactured by Frick & Co., Waynesboro'. Also Stationary Engines and Boilers, Circular's Saw Mills, &c.

☞ To be seen at the Warehouse of SAMUEL HERBER, Gettysburg.

James Bigham, Agent.

April 29, 1875. 1f

HOW TO OBTAIN A PATENT.

Full instructions sent free of charge, with a copy of the Patent Laws, by addressing

CHARLES H. FOWLER,

late Examiner United States Patent Office,

SOLICITOR OF

American and Foreign Patents,

No. 612 NINTH ST., opposite U. S. Pat. Office,

Lock Box 157. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Aug. 26, 1875. 1y

NEW [illegible]ERY.

Ph[illegible]g

Has opened a new Bakery on

YORK ST., GETTYSBURG, PA.,

(Carlisle's old stand,) and will keep constantly on hand,

BREAD, ROLLS, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., made of the best flour and warranted to give satisfaction in all cases.

☞ Families supplied regularly, and orders promptly attended to.

Give me a call, as I hope by strict attention to business, to merit patronage.

Nov. 11, 1875. 1f

Call on GEO. ARNOLD

IF YOU WANT TO BUY

A CHEAP MILL PROPERTY,

A CHEAP FARM,

A cheap House and Lot

IN GETTYSBURG,

CHOICE WESTERN LAND

in Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska for sale or exchange for Real Estate in Adams county.

Gettysburg, Jan. 1, 1875. 1f

STROUSE OFFERS

WATCHES, of all kinds, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, of every description; SPECTACLES, Confections, Fruits, Notions in great variety; CIGARS, TOBACCOS of the best brands; in short, everything in his line needed by the community, and sold

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

For BARGAINS, call at the new place, which, don't forget, is in Chambersburg street, next door to the Keystone Hotel.

LEWIS STROUSE.

Gettysburg, January 11, 1876. 1f

CALIFORNIA!

THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Runs cars under one management from the Great Trunk Railway lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and, with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between CHICAGO and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, North-ern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha and California Line

is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison and St. Paul Line

is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and all points in the Great Northwest. Its

Whona and St. Peter Line

is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha to Milwaukee.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points west of the Missouri River.

On the arrival of trains from the East or South, the train of the Chicago & North-Western Railway LEAVES CHICAGO as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, Four Through Trains daily, Pullman Cars on night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points in Minnesota, One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via *Freeport,* Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains to Morgan, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, Two Trains daily, Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, Four Trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 253 Farnham Street; San Francisco Office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Office, 62 Clark Street, under Sherman House; Ticket Office, Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not obtainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

MARVIN HUGHITT,
General Superintendent, Chicago.

W. H. STENNETT,
General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

January 27, 1876. 1y

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the** *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a fifty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically.*

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope to any address, *postpaid,* on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the publishers,

F. BRUGMAN & SON,
Hamden, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.

March 1, 1876. 1y

KEYSTONE HOUSE,

CHAMBERSBURG ST., GETTYSBURG, PA.

By J. & M. W. Klunk.

THE undersigned have leased the Keystone Hotel, on Chambersburg street, half a square from the Diamond, in Gettysburg, Pa., and intend to keep it in the best style, for the accommodation of the travelling public. They promise entire satisfaction to all who may patronize them. The table will always be found the best of the market, and the bar the best of liquors; the chambers will be found large, clean and inviting.

Large stabling in connection attentively tended to the Hotel.

Give that "Keystone" a call. Charges reasonable and accommodations good.

J. & M. W. KLUNK.

Jan. 14, 1871. 1f

EAGLE HOTEL,

Gettysburg, Pa.

GEO. HOPPES, Prop'r.

THIS well known House, the largest and most commodious in Gettysburg, corner of Chambersburg and Washington streets, has been

THOROUGHLY REPAIRED,

re-papered, re-painted, supplied throughout with

New Furniture

and furnished with everything requisite for a first-class hotel.

SUMMER BOARDERS accommodated on reasonable terms. Omnibus runs to depot on arrival and departure of trains, free of charge.

No pains or expense in charge to regular customers of the hotel from town and country.

Abundant Stabling—attentive Hostlers—first-class Bar—and Livery adjoining the hotel.

July 29, 1875. 1f

CENTRAL HOTEL,

NEAR THE COURT-HOUSE,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

C. B. Hanes, Proprietor.

THE undersigned, having leased this old established Hotel, on Baltimore street, only a few doors from the Court-house, in the pleasant town of Gettysburg, asks his old friends and the public to give him a call. The rooms are all large and airy, and furnished in the best and fullest style—beds not to be surpassed anywhere. His table shall always have the best of the season, and the bar none but choice liquors. Ample stabling attached, with an attentive hostler.

Giddy's omnibus runs to the house. The undersigned flatters himself that with his long experience in the hotel business and desire to please, the patronage of the Central will be more than satisfied with the treatment, fare and bills.

April 9, 1875. 1f C. B. HANES.

EAGLE HOTEL,

NEW OXFORD, Adams County, Pa.

THE undersigned, having purchased the Martin Hotel property, in New Oxford, Adams county, will conclude it in future, under the name of "Eagle Hotel." He pledges himself to spare no effort to the comfort of his guests. His table shall have the best the market can afford, and his bar the choicest liquors. His chambers are spacious and cannot fail to give satisfaction. There is ample and good stabling attached to the Hotel, which will be attended by a reliable and accommodating ostler. The proprietor hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage, and will endeavor to deserve it. Remember the "Eagle," in the northeast corner of the Diamond, New Oxford.

J. H. WIEST.

March 13, 1876. 1f

THE OLD FRANKLIN,

OR

McClellan House,

RE-OPENED.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has leased the above named and well known Hotel, situated on Centre Square, and about one hundred yards from the Railroad Depot, where he is prepared to receive and entertain the legal and travelling public in a manner he ventures to say will be in every respect satisfactory. His outdoor arrangements are also complete, having a good Stable, good hostler and a careful porter.

Mercantile Agents will always find at this Hotel a commodious sample room in which to exhibit their goods. This establishment is located in the centre of business and stop-leaving.

Kalsbaine Water will always be on hand, free of charge, for boarders.

The undersigned declines making a multitude of promises, but cordially invites citizens and travelers to call and judge for themselves.

J. R. BONNELL, Prop'r.

Gettysburg, April 5, 1875. 1f

CITY HOTEL,

FREDERICK CITY, MD.

F. B. CARLIN, Proprietor.

THIS popular and well-known Hotel, having been enlarged and thoroughly renovated, offers many advantages to the travelling public. The celerity of the Hotel, which is now four stories, presents a beautiful appearance, and will compare favorably with any standard house of the kind in the State. The entire arrangements of the Hotel are in keeping with its outward appearance; it is supplied with every modern improvement and convenience, and has been newly furnished throughout at a very heavy cost. No pains or expense will be omitted to promote the comfort of guests.

The enviable reputation the Hotel has acquired since the undersigned has taken charge of it, I trust, is the most satisfactory evidence of his ability to please all who may favor him with their patronage. There is attached to the Hotel a spacious Billiard Room, new; fitted up, a Barber Shop, Bath House, &c.

Attentive and polite servants will always be in attendance to wait upon guests during the day or at any hour of the night.

There has recently been added to the main building an additional structure, that will give him thirty-two more rooms, so that the capacity of the Hotel will be equal to any in the State outside of Baltimore.

Respectfully,
FRANK B. CARLIN.

Oct. 29, 1875. 1f

BATTLE-FIELD HOTEL,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

F. J. Rosensteel, Proprietor.

THIS pleasantly located Hotel, at the Junction of Baltimore street and the Emmitsburg road, and near the National Cemetery, offers excellent accommodations, at moderate rates. The house is roomy and airy, and in good order throughout. THE TABLE has the best of the markets, and the bar choice liquors. In addition, Frank is always on hand to give attention to his guests, deeming it a pleasure to minister to their comfort, and deserve their good will and patronage. Give him a call, and you will be pleased with the "Battle-field" and its attentive proprietor.

Gettysburg, June 11, 1875. 1f

GLOBE INN,

York Street, near Centre Square,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

F. S. Ramer, Proprietor.

THE above Hotel has been recently refurnished and refitted in the best manner. The public will find it a home with every comfort and accommodation and every endeavor will be made to render them perfectly at home. Terms reasonable. Careful and attentive Ostlers and Willing Boys in readiness.

☞ A new Hack to and from the Depot to arrival of all trains free of charge. Passengers conveyed to any part of the town. HACKS, BUGGIES and SADDLE HORSES TO HIRE AT ALL TIMES.

April 3, 1875. 1f

PEABODY HOTEL,

CORNER OF LOCUST AND NINTH STS.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

CONVENIENT to all places of amusement and car lines in the city. No changes to and from the Centennial grounds.

Col. Watson, proprietor of the HENRY HOUSE, Cincinnati, for the past twenty years, and present proprietor, has leased the house for a term of years, and has newly furnished it throughout. He will keep a first-class house, and has accommodations for 300 guests. Terms only $2 per day.

No bar has ever been kept in the HENRY HOUSE, nor will any be kept at the PEABODY.

June 8, 1876. 6m

Great Western Hotel,

1311 AND 1313 MARKET STREET

few doors east of the new Public Buildings

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

RATES—Two Dollars per day.

HENRY RAHTER.

April 22, 1874. 1f

FASHIONABLE DRESS-MAKING.

Mrs. Ziegler

IS prepared to MAKE DRESSES at short notice. She will also furnish the latest patterns, at reasonable rates. Also Hot Stamping, Braiding and Embroidering, Pillow Shams, Toilet Sets, Sets for Sacks, Slippers, Infants, all fashionable patterns. Everything done at reasonable rates.

Gettysburg, Nov. 18, 1875. 1f

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. March 9, 1876. 1y

GETTYSBURG

Chartered in the year 1814: Reorganized under the National Banking Law in 1865.

NATIONAL

Capital $145,150.

BANK.

PAYS INTEREST

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS

OF

12 PER CENT.

Declared for the past Eight Years.

ON DEPOSITS

WITHOUT

All accounts strictly private and confidential.

PRESIDENT,

GEORGE SWOPE.

CASHIER,

J. EMORY BAIR.

DIRECTORS,

DAVID WILLS, Gettysburg,
DAVID KENDLEHART, Gettysburg,
Hon. WM. McSHERRY, Littlestown,
LEWIS M. MOTTER, Emmitsburg,
HENRY WIRT, Hanover,
WM. YOUNG, Hanover,
WM. D. HIMES, New Oxford,
JACOB RESSER, East Berlin.

March 30, 1876. 1f

NOTICE.

REPORT

OF the condition of the GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK, at the close of business, May 12th, 1876:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$288,628 68
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	125,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	47,720 25
Due from approved Reserve Agents	68,501 95
Due from other National Banks	2,575 11
Due from State Banks and Bankers	3,321 13
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	5,000 00
Current expenses and Taxes paid	52 00
Checks and other cash items	395 76
Bills of other National Banks	1,300 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	108 24
Legal Tender Notes	13,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	6,525 00
	$692,016 74

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$145,150 00
Surplus Fund	30,000 00
Other undivided profits	20,041 71
National Bank notes outstanding	120,200 00
State Bank notes outstanding	592 00
Dividends unpaid	6,675 00
Individual Deposits	369,097 87
Demand certificates of deposit	158,214 16
Due to other National Banks	10,955 91
Due to State Banks and Bankers	562 13
	$692,016 74

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } COUNTY OF ADAMS, ss.

I, J. EMORY BAIR, Cashier of the Gettysburg National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. EMORY BAIR, *Cashier.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of May, 1876. J. AUGHINBAUGH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
GEORGE SWOPE,
DAVID WILLS,
D. KENDLEHART, } Directors.

INVALIDS,

Don't Despair!

Thousands have found relief, and thousands will turn to this Medicine, after exhausting their purses and patience in search of health. Giddiness of the head, dullness of the mind, fetid breath, coated tongue, loss of appetite, pains and weakness in the stomach, enlargement of the liver, yellowness of the skin, constant fever and chills, with a total disrelish for business, pleasure, or any kind of employment. FAHRNEY'S PANACEA, if taken and persevered in for a few days, will remove this whole class of symptoms. The fluids of the body become pure, and mind clear, the stomach strengthened, the tongue cleaned, the appetite improved, and the whole system benefited that a disease, in bad weather, is less liable to afflict you.

Trade Mark. Dr. P. FAHRNEY'S Mark.

Celebrated

Blood Cleanser or Panacea.

As a medicine for children, the Panacea is in every way, calculated to take the place of the endless variety of drugs which are annually sold for that purpose, and which are often very injurious. A medicine which possesses the qualities of a cathartic as well as a mild alterative, and which is capable of producing its effects without the least injury to the